INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.S. SOCIETY.

VOL XX NO 225 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1932 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SIMLA AWAITING RELEASE "HUKUM" FROM WHITEHALL

FIGHTING SEPARATE ELECTORATES WITH ALL HIS LIFE

Mahatma Throws Light On Supreme Sacrifice

PREPARED TO CONSIDER ALTERNATIVE PROPOSAL

Agreement Alone Will Stop His Fast

POONA, Sept. 19.

The Bombay Hindu leaders' deputation headed by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas had a three hours' discussion with Mahatma Gandhi at Yeravada Jail, and on coming out, made the following statement:—

AGAINST SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

"We had a long heart-to-heart discussion with him. He has made it clear that his fast is wholly against separate electorates, in any shape or form. If and when it is withdrawn, his fast will cease.

OBJECT OF HIS FAST.

As to substitutes, we discussed many formulae. We wish to discuss these with our colleagues. It is satisfactory for us to know clearly the condition of the fast. He has asked us to state emphatically that his fast must not be used to coerce anybody to change his opinion against his will.

He told us that he had sent to the Government of Bombay four days ago a full statement for publication expressing his views.

To a question whether he had any communication from Mr. Rajbhoj, he said he had none, but he was given while we were talking, a letter from Mr. Rajbhoj to which he said he would send a reply as early as possible."

MAHATMA'S CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE.

The Deputation left for Bombay at 4 p.m.

In the course of the conversation prior to their departure, it was gathered that the members are fully satisfied with the conversation and with Mahatma Gandhi's attitude, which they described as extremely conciliatory. Gandhiji, they said, was prepared to consider any alternative proposal, provided it did not provide separate electorate.

AGREEMENT WILL STOP FAST.

As regards the fast, they did not think that it was possible to prevent it, unless the Bombay Conference to which they were hastening with Mahatma Gandhi's message came to an agreement meantime, and communicated it to him.

Mahatma Gandhi's statement referred to by the deputation explains his reasons for the fast, and is expected to be released shortly.

Col. Doyle, Inspector-General of Prisons, was with Gandhiji and the deputation for an hour during to-day's meeting.—A.P.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS OF CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, Monday.

The deputation of Hindu leaders headed by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas who interviewed Mahatma Gandhi in the Yeravada Jail returned to Bombay from Poona on Monday evening.

Soon after their arrival in Bombay, the members of the deputation were in conclave with Pandit Malaviya and other leaders at the Birla House. It is understood informal discussions took place on the question of arriving at a solution which should satisfy the "Depressed Class" leaders, and induce Mahatma Gandhi to give up his fast.

Many of the leaders present in Bombay feel that the prospects of a successful termination of the conference are really much better now that Gandhiji has made it clear that his insistence is only regarding the removal of the scheme of separate electorates in any shape or form and that he is prepared to consider any alternative scheme that may be presented to him by the other side.

(Monday's proceeding of the Leaders' Conference appear on page 12.)

"Consider My Fast As Festival"

GANDHI'S LETTER TO ASHRAMITES

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 19.

The inmates of Mahatma Gandhi's Ashram have received a letter to-day from him, telling them not to be worried at his contemplated fast and advising them not to fast with him. "You should consider", he writes, "my fast as a festival."

Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai, the well-known mill agent, threw open to-day the Jain temple belonging to him, to the "depressed" classes. A Hindu temple will be thrown open to the depressed classes to-morrow.—A. P.

EARNEST OF GOODWILL

M. L. A.s' Suggestion To Hindu Leaders

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

A large number of Hindu members of the Assembly have issued the following note:—

"We the undersigned members of the Legislative Assembly recommend for adoption the following scheme, with a view to meeting the situation created by Mahatma Gandhi's resolve to "fast himself unto death", in the even of the Government adhering to their decision regarding separate representation.

Representatives of Caste Hindus at the Bombay Conference or at any other Conference that may be convened for a similar purpose should offer to the leaders of the depressed classes to guarantee a much larger number of seats through general Hindu constituencies than is accorded to them under the separate electorates in the communal award, and to persuade them to accept this offer as an earnest of the good will and friendly attitude of caste Hindus towards the depressed classes, and after this offer is accepted by the leaders of the depressed classes, a pact may be entered into between caste Hindus and the depressed classes and then presented to Government for acceptance."

The note has been signed by Messrs. C. S. Ranga Iyer, B. Das, S. C. Mitra, K. C. Neogy, S. S. Jog, Gayaprasadsingh, N. S. Dudhoria, G. N. Majumdar, Raghbirsingh, I. V. Jadhav, Bhupatsingh, R. Rustom, S. R. Pandit, Bhai Parmanand, D. Lahiri Chaudhry, K. P. Thampan, B. N. Misra, Choudhri Isa, Lalchand Amarnath Dutt, S. C. Sen, Rajaram Pandian, Ramkrishna Jha.—A. P.

"YOUR SUBLIME PENANCE"

Our Sorrowing Hearts Will follow You Says Satiniketan Sage

SANTINIKETAN, Sept. 19.

Dr Rabindranath Tagore has sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi:—

"It is worth sacrificing a precious life for the sake of India's unity and her social integrity. Though we cannot anticipate what effect it may have upon our rulers who may not understand its immense importance for our people, we feel certain that the supreme appeal of such self-offering to the conscience of our own countrymn will not be in vain. I fervently hope that we will not callously allow such a national tragedy to reach its extreme length. Our sorrowing hearts will follow your sublime penance with reverence and love."—A.P

TATE MEDICALLY FIT.

Preparing To Sail For Australia

LONDON, Sept. 19.

It is officially announced that Tate has been medically examined and pronounced almost fit. He will report at Lords on Wednesday for passport and will catch train on Thursday morning, 'en-route' to join the M.C.C. Cricket Team to Australia, at Toulon or Naples.—Reuter's Special.

DE VALERA IN LONDON

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The unostentatious arrival of President De Valera in London and his departure to Geneva a few hours later believed the expectation that he might profit by the opportunity to see the members of the Cabinet. Shortly after his arrival at Euston he drove to Victoria where he breakfasted. He remained in the hotel until the arrival of the Continental train.—Reuter.

Govt. To Present Gandhiji Only With Yeravda Freedom?

CONDITIONS OF NEW OFFER TO MAHATMA

Bombay Screws Up Terms?

RESTRICTION OF MOVEMENTS, OTHERWISE FREE

(From Our Special Representative).

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

Many had gathered in the public galleries about 4-45 this afternoon anticipating fresh announcement by Mr. Haig about the conditions of Mahatma Gandhi's release but Mr. Haig did not make any statement.

BOMBAY GOVT. IN THE WAY.

It is, however, expected to be made to-morrow, the cause for this postponement appears to be due to the eleventh-hour stiffness shown by the Bombay Government to one or two proposals made by the Government of India. Moreover Whitehall had to be consulted before making a definite announcement.

But Whitehall's view will be known by to-night so that the Assembly members hope to be furnished with a statement to-morrow just the very day when Mahatma Gandhi commences his fast unto death.

WATCHING POONA.

Meanwhile the Assembly members are anxiously watching every item of news from Poona. Gandhiji's statement that he would give up the fast the moment separate electorates scheme was abolished has raised hopes in those who are confidently looking for an early settlement of the question.

GOVT. KEEN ON ORDINANCE BILL

Assembly Debates Cr. P. C. Amending Bill

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

The Criminal Procedure Code Bill occupied the whole of the day in the Assembly, and will be concluded on Wednesday. To-morrow, non-official measures will be discussed. The present plan of the Government is to concentrate next on the Criminal Law Bill, incorporating Ordinances, and as soon as it is passed, to postpone all the other measures to a special session in November.

On this calculation Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer has arranged to leave Simla on the 29th inst. direct for Madras.

The Council of State session commences from to-morrow.

TWENTY TEMPLES THROWN OPEN TO HARIJANS

CAWNPORE, Sept. 19

It is understood that Mr. Shivdayal Singh Chandrasar, Advocate, and General Secretary, of the U.P Backward Classes League and Rai Sahib Ramchran M.L.C Rspresentative of the "Depressed Classes" have informed that they had been pressing for separate electorate, but in view of Mahatma Gandhi's resolve, they were of opinion that joint electorates with reservation of seats was much better, provided due regard was paid to the demands of the League. They add that they do not press for reservation of seats on a population basis, but do certainly expect that their interests will be sufficiently safeguarded.

Dr. Jawaharlal, Secretary, Hindu Citizens' Sabha informs that largely attended meetings of the "Depressed" Classes and other Hindus were held and resolutions adopted condemning separate electorates and expressing confidece in Gandhiji.

The Scavengers Union at Dhusia and the Chamar Kori Sabha have also passed resolutions on the same lines, favouring the Raja-Moonje Pact.

A mass meeting will be held this evening at Shradhnand Park.

About twenty temples have been thrown open so far to the "depressed" classes. More temples are being thrown open.—A.P

STOP PRESS

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Durban.—Mr. M. M. Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi, has sailed for India. He proposes to remain with his father during his "Fast unto death."—Reuter.

APPEAL FROM GENEVA.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Geneva.—A telegram deploring the possibility of Mahatma Gandhi's death by fasting has been addressed to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom which is meeting here.—Reuter.

From Cell To Jail Bungalow

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

I understand Mr. Haig (Home Member) is making a statement this afternoon in the Assembly, before the Assembly adjourns for the day, explaining the revised conditions that would be attached to Mahatma Gandhi's release to-morrow.

According to lobby discussions, Gandhiji would be given a Bungalow within the Yeravda Jail, but about half a dozen persons would be permitted to interview him at a time and there would be no police surveillance over these interviews.

These revised terms of release are the result of a meeting of the Viceroy's Cabinet last evening, consequent on the report that Gandhiji refused to be released on the conditions originally stated by Government.

Left to itself Simla might have taken a liberal view of the matter and imposed no conditions, but Poona and Whitehall had had their own say and had to be accommodated for the sake of agreement. Some members of the Assembly propose fasting to-morrow in sympathy with Gandhiji and in this connection Sardar Sant Singh is submitting to the President a request that there be no sitting of the House to-morrow to enable the intending members to fast and that the non-official business on the agenda for to-morrow might be set down for a special day, which the Governor-General be requested to allot.

There is no likelihood of this request of Sardar Sant Singh being agreed to either by the Assembly as a whole or by the Government.

Revised Terms To Mahatma

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, September 19.

Under the revised terms of Mahatma Gandhi's release to be announced this afternoon by the Home Member, not only will Mahatma Gandhi be given facilities for unrestricted discussions with any number of groups of interviewers, but his correspondence will not be subjected to censorship.

A number of members of the Assembly have signified their support to the representation shortly to be sent to Mahatma Gandhi and leaders of the conference to be convened over the question of the depressed classes in Bombay, pledging their adherence to the view that the depressed classes should obtain much more than the representation given to them by the Premier's award. The attitude of Dr. Ambedkar soon at Poona has been a subject of after his talk with the Governor comment in the lobbies. One of the speculations made is to the effect that influential leaders of a certain minority community are supporting Dr. Ambedkar in his present mood.

PRINCES IN CONCLAVE

SILAMLA, Sept. 19

Princes and their Ministers resumed their discussions today and considered the question of paramountcy and federal finance. It is understood that the general opinion was that no progress could be made with the federal scheme without securing first a definition of 'paramountcy' and its implications.

It was stated by those who took part in the discussions that in a matter of dynastic concern and gross misrule and ceremonials paramountcy of Crown was beyond question, but that every other matter, should be the concern of the Federal Government and the Political Department for such matters should be the ordinary Department of the Federal Government.

As regards financial obligations Princes reasserted their position that they should not be responsible for pre-Federation debts and that they should be told more definitely what would be the Federal budget in main outlines and what liabilities would fall on states.

Conversations in Simla will, however, help either side to appreciate the position better and pave the way for a final understanding in London.—A.P

BILL TO REGULATE COTTON TRADE IN BOMBAY

Measure Introduced In The Council

POONA, Sept. 19.

The second session of the Bombay Legislative Council opened this afternoon in the Council Hall. After the transaction of preliminary business Hon.'ble Sir Ghulam Hoosein Hidyatulla General Member introduced Bill 15 of 1932 (Bill to provide for better regulation and control of transactions in cotton in Bombay).

The Bombay Cotton Contracts Act of 1922 would expire at the end of October and the present Bill was intended to take its place.

Briefly stated, Sir Ghulamhoosein remarked: the Government wanted to take power to recognise or to withdraw recognition from any cotton association. Under Clause 9 and 10, Government would have emergency powers to supersede the Board of Directors of such a recognised Association and to appoint a Board of Control with one of its members as Chairman. He went on to show the necessity of such legislation in the interests of the country and of the trade itself.

The closing of the cotton market, boycotts and hartals for political reasons had resulted in the Bombay Cotton Market being closed for 93 out of 159 workings days.

THE THIRD PARTY

These hartals and boycotts were the work of a third party and the members of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., were afraid to interfere and had been unable to make any suggestions to end this state of affairs. Cotton prices, he said, were controlled by world conditions and continued interference in free trading led to growers' suffering heavy losses.

The General Member gave instances where hartals had led the grower to sell at Rs. 14 per candy or Rs. 7 per bale less. The Bill also provided for adequate representation of growers on the directorate of any board recognized by Government.

He assures the House that it would have opportunity to amend bye-laws to be made and that this action was in the best interests of the country and not an interference with free trading. A suggestion to limit the Bill for a period of two years made in the course of discussion on the first reading was rejected by the member in charge.

The debate is continuing.—A. P.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

RUPEE ONE

For first Sixteen words.

ONE ANNA

For Each Additional Words.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No. ....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay, to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No. ....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY for a QUICK SALE.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
Box No. 322, Tel. No. 22337

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

(Daily Edition)

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25-0	Rs. 30-0
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15-0
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-4	Rs. 3-0

SINGLE COPY: ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 55/- Per Year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 8-0
Half-Yearly	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4-8

FOREIGN

Yearly ..... Rs. 12
Half-Yearly ..... Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than 6 months.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—A DAFFTARDAR in the Revenue Survey Department, Junagadh State, on a grade pay of Rs. 75-5-100 p.m. The applicant should have thorough knowledge of Revenue Survey work, (knowledge of English essential). Applications should be addressed to the Revenue Commissioner Junagadh State, with copies of testimonials upto 15th October, 1932.
A R 7971

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT, experienced in Banking and all Insurance Departments, for a well established Limited concern in Calcutta to join by 1st October, 1932. The selected candidate shall be required to invest a cash deposit of Rs. 3,000/- in the Company on joining. Please apply not later than 23rd instant with full particulars of age, nationality, qualifications and experience, also state the minimum salary expected. Box No. 1753, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 8002

WANTED for the Lady Butler Women's Hospital, Khandwa, an experienced LADY SUPERINTENDENT, possessing Indian or foreign Medical Degree. Pay according to qualifications. Provident Fund. Free quarters. Candidates may be called for interview at their cost. Apply stating age, qualifications, post graduate experience and minimum pay required, with copies of testimonials to K. B. L. SETH, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner and President, Lady Butler Hospital, Khandwa, C. P.
A 5533

WANTED—Half provincial and SUB-DIVISIONAL ORGANISORS for a First Class Insurance Company, having miscellaneous trade depots also, on decent salaries for personal work and overriding 5 per cent.; office allowance Rs. 50/- and 30/-. Apply to Box No. 1755, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
5521

Agents Wanted

WANTED—AGENTS to sell shares of the EASTERN SEWING MACHINES, LTD., Manufacturers of Swadeshi Sewing Machines, and the first of its kind in India. For Agency terms Prospectus, etc., please write to Messrs. MAYOR & CO., 25, Pollock Street, Calcutta.
A 5502

Matrimonial.

MOHAMEDAN England trained will marry virgin or widow any cast or creed, willing to finance starting industry for benefitting herself to Box No. 1752, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
M R 8000

WANTED—A SUITABLE MATCH from the Goan community for a well educated and accomplished young lady of a respectable and wealthy family. Preference is given to Doctor, Civil Engineer or rich Merchant under forty-two years. Correspondence confidential. Please write giving full particulars to Box No. 1754, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
M R 8005

WANTED—A girl, beautiful, healthy, well accomplished and educated, descending from a reformed and respectable family for a Maharashtriya Hindu youngman. Healthy aged 24 of a respectable and reformed rich family. No caste restrictions. Samajists preferred. Apply Box No. 1744 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R7963

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET—RESIDENTIAL BLOCKS in Marrott Building next to Khar Railway Station. Rents Rs. 35 to Rs. 42/-. Apply K. C. MARROTT, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C R 5538

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—One second hand, three bowls FRICTION CLOTH CALENDER MACHINE, in sound working order. Apply to Box No. 1749-A Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R 7985

Profession

EVERY TIME A SUCCESS means a BOON TO THE UNEMPLOYED. Please do not miss this rare of earning Rs. 100 per week and Rs. 4000/- per month. For further particulars apply immediately to RECOUP BUREAU & CO., 2nd Floor, Rustom Building, Church Gate Street, between 12-7 P. M.
P R 8004

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY—Earn lot of money by our Special Forecast of which there is a record of ten years. During this period the results have come out successfully every week. COTTON TRADE SYNDICATE, Meadows Street, Bell Lane.
P R 8001

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelope.
P

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch Per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

In The Matter Of The Orient Cotton Co., Ltd.

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

A MEETING of the Share Holders of the Orient Cotton Company, Ltd., will be held on MONDAY, the 24th October, 1932 at the registered Office of the Company, 51, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay, at 3 p.m. to transact the following business:

(1) To receive and adopt the Liquidators final report;
(2) or any other business that may be put forward with the consent of the Chairman.

MOTILAL KANJI
Liquidator
Orient Cotton Co., Ltd in Vol. Liq.
5537

Public Notices.

Municipality Of The City Of Karachi

DRAINAGE WORKS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply and delivery of the following materials:—

I. 4860 Rft. of cast Iron half Turned and Bored spigot and socket pipes.
II. C. I. special castings.
III. C. I. Manhole Covers with frames.

2. Forms of Tender, General Conditions of Contract and Specification can be obtained from the Office of the Executive Engineer Municipal Office, Karachi, on payment of Rupees Two.

3. Tenders should be addressed to the office of the Executive Engineer, Municipal Office, Karachi, in a Sealed Cover endorsed "Tenders for C. I. Pipes, and Special Castings" and delivered to the Municipal Accountant, before 4 p.m. on or before Friday, 21st October 1932, with Rupees two hundred (200) as earnest money.

4. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

5. Canvassing by Tenderers or their agents will be a disqualification.

J. N. SETNA, B.SC.,
(Glasgow) A.M. Inst. Struc. E. etc.
Executive Engineer (on Special Duty).
5536

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the Construction of a building on Plot No. 130, Dadar Matunga South. Plans and particulars can be seen at the Office of the Architects Messrs. Master Sathe & Bhuta, 41, Hamam Street, Fort, from whom a copy of the Tender form can be had on payment of Rs. 5.

The owner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. Last date for receiving Tenders is Wednesday, 28th September, 1932, at 5 p.m.
5535

Legal Notices.

In The Court Of The District Munsiff At Proddatur

Petitioner in all the following petitions: G. Venkatalakshmamma.

Respondents in E. P. No. 427/32 in O. S. No. 628 of 1923, Saludigi Nagayya Chinna Basayya Chippattu.

E. P. No. 428/32 in O. S. No 671 of 1923—Lale Saib Moula Saib.

E. P. 429/32 in O. S. No. 672 of 1923—Kallappa Muneppa Bagelli.

E. P. No. 430/32 in O. S. No. 684 of 1923—Basappa Guru Lingappa Mody.

E. P. No. 431/32 in O. S. No. 685 of 1923—Peerappa Dhareppa Nidhoni.

E. P. No. 432/32 in O. S. No. 778 of 1925 Ramappa Revani Siddappa.

NOTICE.

The above petitions for transmission of the decree copies in the above suits to the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Bijapur, for execution are posted to 26-9-32. If any of the respondents fail to put in any objections they may have on or before the above date, the applications will be ordered 'ex-parte.'

B. C. SARMA,
Advocate for Petitioner.
5532.

In The Court Of The District Judge, C. & M. Station

BANGALORE.

O. S. No. 28 of 1932

Dr. M. H. KRISHNIENGAR, M.A., D.Litt., Director of Archaeology, Mysore .. Plaintiff
vs.
B. G. DESAI, Srimanth Sardar of Kaujalgi, via Gokak Town, Belgaum District .. Defendant.

DATE OF HEARING:—18-10-1932.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Defendant, B. G. Desai abovenamed that the Plaintiff has filed the above suit against him for Rs. 16,850 with costs, current and future interest and that he is required to appear in the above Court on the 18th October, 1932, at 10-30 a.m. to answer the said claim and that, in default of his appearance in the said Court on the same date, the suit will be heard and decided in his absence.

(Sd.) L. S. RAJU, M.A.,
(Hons.), B.L.,
Advocate for Plaintiffs.
Bangalore, 17th September, 1932.
5534

THE EXCELSIOR

THE LAST DAY
At 6.30 and 10 p.m.

She had made her choice, as women will, for love—and then accepted happiness from the other man.

RECKLESS LIVING

with
RICARDO CORTEZ
MAE CLARKE

TO-MORROW
"UP FOR MURDER"
with
LEW AYRES.

THE EMPIRE

DOUBLE ATTRACTION
EXTRAORDINARY
At 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CONTINUED SECOND WEEK OWING TO ENORMOUS SUCCESS
THE VIENNESE WHIRLWIND DANCERS
THE IMANOFFS
with
ANY ZOL'NAY
in conjunction with
MISCHIEF
with
RALPH LYNN
WINIFRED SHOTTER
A Picture that keeps you amused all the time

THE EMPRESS

At 6-30 and 10 p.m.

A Comedy Riot of Laughs
"DAMES AHOY"
with
GLENN TRYON
and
An amazing drama of love
"SHANGHAI LADY"
with
MARY NOLAN

THE PALACE

Byculla Railway Station, Parel Rd
6-30 and 10 p.m.
Thursday Matinee 4 p.m.
Universal's Great Picture
FRANKENSTEIN
FRANKENSTEIN
Also
SLIM SUMMERVILLE COMEDY
Colour-Revue & Cartoon.
DON'T MISS

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CLUBS, GYMKHANAS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE AND OTHER ARTICLES OF THE ELPHINSTONE CLUB AT MR. HORMUSJI SORABJI'S BUILDING, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 25th September, 1932, at 10-30 in the morning at the premises as above the valuable furniture and all other articles of the Elphinstone Club comprising:—Dining table and Chairs, blackwood centre tables, billiard benches, card tables, wall clocks, silver cabinets, pictures, hat stands, cupboards, books A. C. Ceiling fans and chandeliers, rocking chairs, benches complete cutlery canteen for 12 persons, Booth Dinner service, English crockery, rich cut glassware, and plated-ware, English porcelain flower vases, table linen, copper utensils and similar other useful articles.

Property on view.

Catalogues may be obtained from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO SINGAPORE CHINA AND JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
*Tokushima Maru	5970	23 Sept.	30 Sept
Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	4-5 Oct
Kaga Maru	5866	30 Sept	14 Oct
Tatsuta Maru	10500	.....	@ 17 Oct
Genoa Maru	5396	3 Oct.	17 Oct.
*Nagato Maru	5901	16 Oct.	31 Oct.
Katori Maru	10000	.....	@ 1 Nov
s.Tango Maru	6893	30 Oct.	13 Nov.

*Do not carry passengers.
z Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru	10500	28 Sept.	15 Oct.
Suwa Maru	11000	13 Oct.	30 Oct.

REDUCTION IN FIRST SECOND and STEERAGE CLASS PASSAGE FARES between BOMBAY and KOBE

	Single	Return
	£	£
First ...	35	50
Second ...	22	30
Steerage ...	10-10	—

INDIAN STUDENTS travelling 3rd class by our European Line steamers from Colombo to Europe are allowed 15 per cent. reduction on Single and 25 per cent. reduction on Return 3rd class A rate tickets. Also Free Second Class Railway Tickets issued between Tilaimaner Pier and Colombo.

Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above Company operates Orient-Vancouver-Seattle, South-American West Coast and Japan-Australia Services.

Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

Full particulars please apply to:—

Nippon Yussen Kaisha
Lloyds Bank Building:,
270/272 Hornby Road
Phone No. 20279.
Telegram YUSEN"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O. S. K. Line.

GULF SERVICE
To Japan Via SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival	Departure
Shunko Maru	11th Sept.	20th Sept.
Hague ,,	23rd ,,	6th Oct.
Argun ,,	8th Oct.	25th ,,
Havre ,,	24th ,,	8th Nov.
Alaska ,,	27th ,,	12th ,,

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
Raj Building Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 22150, 23472 Telegrams 'Shosen".

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERLAIS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 23rd September, 1932, at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:

Building St. No. 105/107; 101; 103; Case Nos. 121; 122; Narayen Dhru Street.

MENESSE & CO.,

GLORIOUS SECOND WEEK.

Out With Your Purse!!

"PRABHAT CINETONE'S"

SECOND MARVELLOUS TALKIE IN MARATHI

"Branded Oath"

The Super Production of those Inimitable Artists:—

Shantaram, Damle, Dhaibar, Fattelal and the renowned Musical Director

GOVINDRAO TEMBE

THRILLING! LAUGHING! EXCITING!

The Ringing Voice of Miss LEELA of "CHANDRASENA" fame.

Music that will turn Bombay "PRABHAT" mad!

COME ONE!---COME ALL!

At Your Favourite Theatre

MAJESTIC CINEMA

TIME: 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
SATURDAY, SUNDAY and HOLIDAY MATINEE 2-45 p.m.

PRINCES TO WAIT ON EVENTS

Committee Cannot Decide Seats Question

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes held this morning, it was decided to recommend the following as delegates of the Indian States to the forthcoming London Conference:—

Nawab Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir Dirza Ismail and all members of the Standing Committee of Ministers.

It was also decided to recommend one delegate to represent States which are not members of the Chamber of Princes.

Among other important matters which engaged the attention of the Standing Committee this morning, was the consideration of the report of the Federal Finance Committee and the question of allocation of seats in the Federal Legislature. The prevailing view at the meeting was that the Chamber of Princes could not come to any decision regarding the Federal Finance Committee's report without ascertaining the views of British Indian leaders.

As regards allocation of seats it was felt that no decision could be arrived at until it was known what would be the exact number of seats in both Houses of the Federal Legislature.—A P.

AJMERE EXHIBITION

Rajputana's Riches On Show

The Secretary of the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition, to be held in connection with the golden Jubilee of the Arya Samaj, at Ajmer, writes:—

The management of the exhibition have succeeded in securing the old police grounds for the site of the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition which comes off at Ajmer between the February 22, and the March 8 next. This plot is a suitable and convenient site, being very near the city on the railway station.

The managing committee of the exhibition have unanimously resolved to request Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to open the exhibition on February 22.

A novel feature will be the exhibition of industries of the States of Rajputana which are varied and various and have been a sealed book to the public so far.

The Railway Board and Agents or the respective railways have already been approached to give concessions of fares in freights to intending visitors and their exhibits.

DIED IN HER BEST CLOTHES

Woman Commits Suicide

BOMBAY, Monday.

"Death due to suicidal hanging", was the verdict returned by the coroner's jury this morning at an inquest held over the body of Handibi Syed Abdealli, a young Muslim woman, who was found hanging by her saree in her room yesterday.

Syed Abdeali, an astrologer and husband of the deceased woman, giving evidence, stated that he lived with his wife on the third floor of a B.I.T. Chawl on Parel Road. Yesterday morning he left his house at 8 a.m. to go to his office and while going sent up tea and bread for his wife.

At about 12 noon, he was informed that smoke was issuing forth from his room and when he reached his place he saw clouds of smoke coming out of the window. He tried to open the door but it was bolted from inside. He with the help of another person broke open the door. He found that his wife was hanging by means of a saree which was tied to the cement ceiling. In a corner of the room, a number of silk sarees were burning. When he went near he found that the life of his wife was extinct.

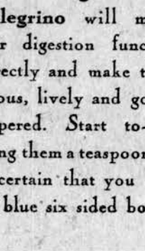
He further stated that his wife was wearing her holiday clothes and wore her jewellery. He had had no quarrel at any time with his wife. He did not suspect foul play.

A servant working with the astrologer and another Muslim, who had helped him in breaking open the door, gave evidence.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM A POOR DIGESTION

are gloomy, restless and peevish. **Magnesia San Pellegrino** will make their digestion function correctly and make them joyous, lively and good-tempered. Start to-day giving them a teaspoonful, be certain that you buy the blue six sided bottle.



Price per bottle Rs. 1-8-0
„ single dose tin „ 0-3-0

Agents: E. STELLA & CO.,
P O Box 868 BOMBAY

A WONDERFUL REMEDY
Manufactured by the renowned
VIKRAM PHARMACY
BARODA

VIKRAM TABLETS

for removing
CONSTIPATION
and
ALL DISORDERS OF BOWELS
A trial bottle costs only SIX ANNAS.

Available at all good Chemists & Stores

Bombay Stockists:—
Messrs. LAVCHAND VARAJ-DASS & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay.
Messrs. MADHAV AGENCY.
Girgaon, Bombay.

Sole Agents:—
Messrs MARATHE BROS.,
Raopura, Baroda

GUARANTEED REMEDIES

(Government Registered).

Best preventive and curatives by Dr. R. Sen Gupta, M.D. (America), Principal George Medical College of Homoeopathy—(1) HEALTH REGULATOR for Nervous Debility and allied diseases; (2) HYDROCELE HAMMER for Hydrocele. No operation is needed. (3) FEMALE FRIEND for Women's Diseases; (4) PILES CURE for Piles; (5) SAFE DELIVERY for Delivery cases; (6) DIABETES CURE for Diabetes; (7) FISTULA-ENEMY for Fistula; (8) DYSPEPSIA CURE for Dyspepsia; (9) EYE-STRENGTH for eye diseases; (10) COLIC-CURE for Colic complaints; (11) ASTHMA ENEMY for Asthma; (12) INSANITY-CURE for Insanity. Each medicine about 150 pills Re. 1 (one rupee) only PRESCRIPTION AND MEDICINES ARE SENT TO MOFUSSIL PATIENTS. Agents:—Messrs B K Paul & Co., etc Sole Agents.—FRIENDS' HOMOEO-HOME 85/1 Maniktolla Street, CALCUTTA.

"HARD-UP" STARS AT WHEEL OF CHANCE

ROLLING DICE AT CRAPS TABLE

The Hollywood correspondent of the "People" writes:—

Hollywood has gone gambling mad. Salary cuts by the leading film companies have brought financial worries to stars and supers. And in attempts to solve those worries they are worshipping at the altar of chance—in the guise of a roulette wheel!

In the twenty years that have elapsed since the first film stars began staggering Californians with their wild extravagances, to mania for running a "shoestring" into a million dollars at the gaming tables has never been so acute as it is to-day.

Not the least amazing feature of the new craze is the speed with which it has spread. Six months ago there was not a professional gambling house in Southern Californian; to-day there are scores of them—and daily new ones are being opened. Gambling has caught on almost as widely as. a few years ago, miniature golf sent the whole film colony stark, staring mad.

"ALL WE LIKE SHEEP .....".

To attempt to put one's finger on the cause of this mushroom growth of gambling paradises in Hollywood is at best a matter of guesswork. It is difficult ever to account for a Hollywood craze. There never seems to be any rhyme or reason in these luminaries of the screen when—sheep-like they simultaneously decide to go in for a new stunt. Generally the only plausible explanation appears to be that the stunt is new!

On the surface, conditions would seem to be dead against the success of a gambling house in Hollywood. In every studio salaries have been slashed to the bone. Stars and directors who were getting £50,000 a year—and up—have had to choose between drastic reductions of these absurd wages, and finding themselves out of a job!

Their contracts were so much waste paper—as they speedily realised when the factory bosses made it plain that immediate bankruptcy would be the inevitable result of their continuing to pay their contractual obligations.

The bank failures in Hollywood swept away dozens of film fortunes. John Gilbert, Will Rogers, Conrad Nagel—and scores of others—had huge cash deposits in the Beverly Hills bank, which recently closed its doors. Thus far none of them has had a penny from that institution; none of them has any hope of ever doing so.

GENERAL DEPRESSION.

"The amount of it is," said one world-famous star one evening recently (on condition that I left him unidentified in print), most of us are flat broke, wondering how we are going to prevent those mortgages from being foreclosed.

"Our salaries have been cut but most of us have found it impossible to cut our living expenses accordingly.

"When you owe thousands, what good are the few hundreds you may have in your pocket? No good—unless you can put the lot on the winning number at roulette!"

"General Depression" that mythical personage whom flippant American bankrupts have created as the flesh-and-blood villain responsible for their woes—took a long time to spread gloom throughout the elite of Hollywood.

While New York and the other big cities of the Eastern part of the United States bewailed the fates that had led them into Wall Street, Hollywood—before the salary-slashing began—went on its merry way, serenely confident that "bad times" would never succeed in crossing the Mountains and take up residence in the centre of the film colony.

When it happened, the first victims were the high-class restaurants along the Boulevard, and the all-night road-houses along the highways leading to the beach. The Embassy Club—membership in which was confined almost exclusively to leading stars, directors and writers—went smash. So did the Montmartre Cafe, next door.

To-day the Embassy Club houses an organisation calling itself the "Edgemont Club of Physical Culture"—the swankiest of all the new gambling establishments in Hollywood.

SUPER RICH WELCOME.

Twenty-four hours in the day the gaming tables are surrounded by the great ones of filmdom. At five o'clock in the morning luxurious cars line the kerb along the Boulevard for hundreds of yards in each direction from the entrance.

Everybody in town knows what is going on within the portals of this so-called "Physical Culture" Institute—but only the truly opulent (with such minor exceptions as a hard-working journalist in search of copy) can enter its portals. The "house" welcomes only those with cash-filled pockets!

At the top of the rich stairway there is a lobby on the walls of which are hung priceless tapestries. Here, behind a counter, are a keen-eyed clerk, and a bewitching brunette who, after the former has finished with you, will take your hat and wrap.

Comes a faint buzzing sound—a signal that brings into sight a Chinese boy clad in a mandarin coat—and you find an inner gate of highly polished steel bars swinging inward to permit your passage through, the Oriental bowing low and murmuring a polite greeting.

DULCET STRAINS.

The Chinese house boy leads the way into a reception room—a chamber of noble proportions furnished in exquisite taste, a ladies' retiring room at one side. A costly gramophone of huge dimensions brings the dulcet strains of dance music to your ears—and you wonder why you are the only listener when there is room and to spare for fifty couples to be placing here.

But now your Oriental guide conducts you further along into the place. So presently you come to another steel barred gate. When this swings open and you walk through you find yourself in the main gambling room, a saloon beautifully furnished. Lovely drapes grace the windows that front along the Boulevard. Deep divans are scattered about.

At the far side of the room is a roulette wheel, around which a score of screen notables are seated on upholstered stools. Along the wall facing the Boulevard is a craps—or dice—table, the most popular of all the games. The crowd here is three and four deep.

For the most part the players are attired in sports clothes. At all times drinks are "on the house."

In the casino I found Nancy Carroll rolling the dice at the craps table—revelling in marvellous luck. She herself was not making a great deal of money out of her amazing good fortune, but a man beside her had already accumulated £90 out of an original bet of £1. Nancy was a striking figure in bright emerald green dress with a long sweeping skirt, topped by a short black velvet coat with enormous puff sleeves.

I asked her if she had any objections to my naming her as one of the enthusiastic patrons of the club. "Not a bit," she replied gaily. "Especially if you tell the world that I am a champion when it comes to shooting dice."

So there it is—Hollywood's newest and maddest fad!

MR. HUGH WALPOLE ON SCOTT

"Rich In Glorious Things"

"In spite of all that has been written about Sir Walter Scott and his work in this centenary year and of the celebrations still to come in September, one great and distributing fact becomes increasingly clear, that there is a gulf fixed that cannot apparently be crossed a gulf between the young and the old," said Mr. Hugh Walpole in an interview. "The young are convinced that Scott is boring and unreadable. They cannot be persuaded that he is the greatest of all our romantic novelists, a supreme master of the art of story-telling and a superb creator of character.

"I see that recently Mr. Robert Lynd has written of Scott, that no film writer can make our hearts beat faster with excitement than Scott makes them beat.' This is indeed true, but it is almost impossible to make the younger generation realise the fact.

Almost alone among the classics Scott stands neglected and unread. Arnoll Bennet could not understand why anyone should read Scott, and there are other critics who take the same view. The truth is that Arnold Bennet did not really read Scott, and not really really read Scott, and of those who now describe him as dull and unreadable have never bothered to read the novel carefully. To romantic novelists like John Buchan and myself, Scott's work is full of romance and excitement and rich in glorious things.

SCHOOL READING.

"It is true that compulsory and often painful reading of him at school has done much to foster the younger generation's distaste for his work, and it is also true that changes in creation and fashion in the novel makes Scott's novels appear old-fashioned; but I defy any reader who will have the patience "really" to read a few of the novels again to deny that there are things in Scott that are among the chief glories of our literature. He has suffered the awful face of being condemned unread by all 'The Bright Young People, who know what they like in literature. But Noel Coward took many volumes of Scott with him on his journey to South America—and found him good!

MISREPRESENTED

"And not only has Scott been condemned unread, he has been grossly misrepresented in English criticism during the last thirty years—the Waverley Novels have been represented as a burden too heavy to be borne. Add to this the fact that the historical novel has during the last twenty years fallen out of favour, and it is not difficult to see how heavy are the odds against any revival of interest in Scott's work.

"Yet one of the great truths about Scott is that he is a novelist and not merely a historical novelist, for he was engaged in the eternal and unchanging pre-occupations of the novelist—narrative and character-creating. His immortal characters stand in proof of his art; Edie Ochiltrie, Madge Wildfire, Bailie Nichol Jarvie, Mr. Fairford Senior, Jenie Deans, Diana Vernon, Dandie Dinmont, Nanty Ewart, Claverhouse, Meg Dods, and Dugald Dalgetty. And he is a novelist by virtue of such great scenes unequalled of their kind in all our literature as: the storm in 'The Antiquary;' the village witches' mutterings in 'Lammermoor' the closing scene of 'Redgauntlet' Meg Merrilies' curses in 'Guy Mannering;' Amy Bobsart's death in 'Kenilworth;' Dalgetty's attack on Argyll in 'The Legend of Montrose;' and many, many more.

SCOTT'S GIFT

"The business of the novelist seems to me in spite of all changes in ideas and forms to be precisely what it was a hundred years ago—the creation of a world filled with people in whom we may believe, whom we may know better than we know our friends. Such a world may be as wide as Balzac's, as narrow as Goldsmith's, as fantastic as Poe's or as real as Fielding's so long as the narrative interest is there and we can believe that the characters exist in their own world. This supreme gift is possessed by very few but to me it is certain that it was possessed by Scott.

"It was because of my unshakable belief in Scott's genius that I decided to attempt to lure modern readers back to Scott's novels by editing, with Mr. Wilfred Partington, a selection of what I consider the best passages from Scott's works in one large volume under the title of 'The Waverley Pageant,' published by Eyre and Spottiswoode. The seventy-six extracts given in this book deal with every aspect of life, and reveal every phase of Scott's genius. They stand as almost complete short stories by themselves. It is the first omnibus book of Scott's writings, and it has been made to persuade those who read it to try the novels for themselves, and to see whether there is not much in them as vital and as real as there was a hundred years ago."

VERDICT ON MR. THOMAS

"Considerable Degree Of Greatness"

Is "Jimmy" Thomas a great man or not?

This question is asked and answered by Mr. H R S Phillpott in the final chapter of a lively and brilliant book, "The Right Hon. J. H. Thomas—Impressions of a Remarkable Career," published today by Sampson Low at 10s 6d.

This is an interesting and careful study by a first-class student of politics of the life of a man "whose remarkable life has been worked out according to a well designed plan." It is the story of a shabby little boy who, from being a draper's errand lad and "a sort of assistant" to a house decorator, became the leader of a great trade union, a Cabinet Minister, and Privy Councillor. It is the graphic story of a man who has known extraordinary triumphs and the bitterest defeats.

"Is he," asks Mr. Phillpott, 'a great man, or is he not? The verdict must be that he is.

FAITH IN SELF

"It has been said that a great man must be a great force, that such force can only be proved by its action in extent and in time, and that the man and the hour must coincide, otherwise the blow will have been struck in water.

"Judged by that standard, it is proper to claim for 'Jimmy' Thomas a considerable degree of greatness.

"It is true that he has lived in stirring times, through years of abounding opportunities, that his life has run parallel with the growth of vast movements and the development of new ideas and ideals.

"But the same applies to other men who had the advantage of far greater educational and intellectual equipment than was served out to him. And they have never been heard of.

Where lies the difference?

"In the elusive thing called personality, faith in self, an indomitable determination, and the will to win.

"Possibly the will to win has been the greatest influence of all. It can be traced all through his life right away down from his humble boyhood.

LOYALTY

"Two things have stood him in remarkable stead—his fidelity to his bond, and his unwavering personal loyalty.

"There is however, as is usual with men of his stamp, another side to his character. He can be a bitter, uncompromising foe to any one he distrusts, to any one he suspects of treachery or double-dealing. Then the flames of his wrath break but, and his Welsh tongue scorches.

"He is impatient, too of weakness and indecision. Knowing his own mind so surely, he finds it difficult to adapt his step to that of those whose mental processes are slower."

Mr. Phillpott tells the inside story of "Black Friday" when Mr. Thomas was falsely accused of treachery to the miners, and about the general strike, when he first backed the strike and then called it off.

He explains why Mr. Thomas did both:

MARRIAGE KILLS "IT"

Chicago Radio Stars Must Be Single

Sex appeal in the flesh is not enough for Chicago. It must have it over the radio as well.

It has decided that marriage destroys "It".

Henceforth, no radio stars can sign contracts in Chicago studios without a "no marriage" proviso, because if they are married they cannot get sex-appeal "over the air."

English listeners are not, as yet, disturbed by the doubt as to whether they are being given the "most magnetic voices."

Half the B.B.C. announcers and artists are married, and they seem to think that their radio personalities are as entertaining as those of their bachelor brothers and sisters.

Apparently our ears are not attuned to the different shades of appeal in the sex wavelengths of broadcasters. America is showing us the way in radio sensitiveness.

Long ago Hollywood was absorbed by the question of more or less sex-appeal after marriage, but soon abandoned it, as the box office did not seem to be affected by the substlety.

Hollywood found out that babies have a much wider appeal.

But N.B.C., Chicago, cannot follow in Hollywood's footsteps because the baby's cry over the radio does not appeal to the majority of tired business men.

"CROONER'S" PRETENCE

A low voice crooning baby songs has a tremendous popularity, however, and to get the right yearning note Chicago must have unmarried radio stars—or those who sing as if they were single.

A girl crooner in Chicago married one of the members of a male duo. In her contract was the phrase "no marriage". So now she keeps up an elaborate pretence of being single, even among her intimate friends, so that she will not become "mentally married."

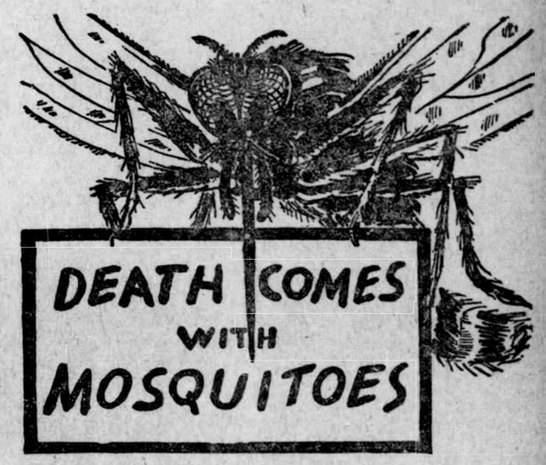
Recently Gene Austin, the singer with the "million dollar tenor voice" was signed up on the understanding that he would not marry.

Two weeks later, he broke his contract by marrying Agnes Antilline, a very pretty non-professional.

He bribed his manager, and saved a good deal of trouble by taking him on his honeymoon to Kentucky.

Mahatma's Vow And Depressed Classes

The Working Committee of the Rohidas Dnyanoday Samaj met on Saturday and issued the following statement:—In view of the fact that efforts are being made to effect an arrangement between Hindu leaders and Dr. Ambedkar, in order to avoid any sad eventualities resulting from Mahatma Gandhi's vow of self-immolation this Samaj declares that no agreement which does not fully safeguard the interests of the Deressed Classes would be acceptable to them.



MALARIA—dread disease from which thousands die every year—is carried only by mosquitoes! Kill these murderers, and protect yourself and your children—spray Flit.

Flit kills flies, mosquitoes, fleas, ants, moths, bed bugs, roaches and their eggs. Flit spray is deadly to insects but harmless to people. Easy to use. Does not stain. Do not confuse Flit with other insecticides.

Look for the soldier on the yellow can with the black band

Spray **FLIT**
REG. TRADE MARK

For your protection, Flit is sold only in sealed cans.

Sole Distributors:—
HERBERT SON & Co., Ltd., Post Box 431, Bombay.

The Premier Indian Pictorial Weekly.
The Hindu
(ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY)
(PUBLISHED ON SUNDAYS)
For Instruction and Entertainment

Regular Features
Topical Pictures
Short Stories & Sketches
Contributions by eminent writers
Up-to-date News of the World

Subscribe for a copy to-day

		Per month	Per Annum
Rates of Subscription:	Inland	Re. 1	Rs. 12
„	Foreign	Rs. 1-12	Rs. 21

Apply to—MANAGER, The HINDU, 100 Mount Road, MADRAS

ZOROASTRIAN PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION

Ervad Bode's Lectures At Colombo

The well-known Parsi priest and scholar, Ervad F. A. Bode, delivered a series of six lectures on Zoroastrian Philosophy and Religion before large Parsi audiences at Colombo.

"The conception of God in Zoroastrianism," was a very interesting lecture in which the speaker boldly gave a very correct conception of an Absolute Ahura Mazda, tracing it from Theism and Pantheism and showed how perfect was the harmonious blending of the various aspects of God head in Zoroastrianism, and, if correctly understood how much it would help the whole of humanity. "The influence of Zoroastrianism," "The Philosophy of Fravashi," "Karma and Reincarnation" were other lectures, which were highly spoken of by the chairman.

Mr. K.D. Choksy, President of the Colombo Parsi Anjuman, thanked the lecturer for his highly spiritual and instructive lectures, and said that every lecture was full of new knowledge to them.

Wonderful Medicine !!

for white leprosy—Twice the price will be refunded if not cured on application in one day. Guaranteed supplied. Price Rs. 2/8, SREE KRISHNA CHANDRA, No. 60, P. O. Katrisaral, Gaya.

Mr. Justice Avory

Mr. Justice Avory, who is 81, has had a remarkable acqcaintance with criminal law, for he was twelve years Senior Counsel for the Treasury at the Old Bailey and Junior Counsel for ten years before that.

Since his elevation to the Bench in 1910 he has presided over some of the most sensational trials of modern times, including the Vaquier, Mahon, Browne and Kennedy, Goddard, and Hatry cases.

His judgeship came just in time to prevent him prosecuting in the Crippen case, a duty which fell to his successor, the late Sir Richard Muir.

He and Sir Thomas Horridge were promoted at the same time and a wit wrote of the dual event:

"Well, brother, well," said Mr. Justice Avory,
"We're judges now; I've gained extensive knowledge
Of crime and criminals." "And so of knavery
You'll be the scourge," said Mr. Justiice Horridge."

TO-NIGHT: 6-30 and 10 p.m.
AND DURING THE WEEK.
JANET GAYNOR
AND
CHARLES FARRELL
IN
DELICIOUS
AT ROXY
SUPREME TALKING AND MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA
A FOX SUPER PICTURE
With
THE PAIR THAT HAS NEVER FAILED YOU
COOL & COMFORTABLE
With
PERFECT SOUND
Plans open at Theatre. Box, Balcony & First Class seats could be booked beforehand.
NEW QUEENS ROAD. Tel: No. 21666.

"GREATEST BOWLER CRICKET HAS SEEN"

Impressionist Sketch Of S. F. Barnes

A correspondent writes in the "Manchester Guardian":—

Sidney Barnes is generally admitted to be the greatest bowler cricket has yet seen. I had a glimpse of him the other day in action. He is fifty-nine years of ago (the date of his birth given in Wisden's Almanack is incorrect). Yet the man is still a fine bowler. It was an experience to watch him.

To begin with, Barnes not only is fifty-nine, but looks it. Some cricketers at fifty-nine look and move like men in the thirties. Not so Barnes. You can almost hear the old bones craaking. He is still and thin, well over six feet, with strong features. It is rather a remarkable face in its way, and could belong to a great lawyer or a statesman without incongruity. He holds his head well back, with the rather long chin lifted. He looks like a man who has seen as much of the world as he wants to see.

I saw him first before the match began, bowling to one of his own side without wickets. He carried his arm over as straight as a post, spinning a leg-break in the orthodox way. Then he had a knock himself. But although the distance was only a dozen yards and the ball was being bowled at a very slow pace, Barnes put a glove on. He was not going to run the risk of those precious fingers being struck by the ball. When the preliminary practice stopped he walked in, by himself, with his head in the air, a man intent on his own affairs.

His own side, Rawtenstall, took the field to get Nelson out. League sides will sometimes treat the new ball with Saturday afternoon carelessness: not so Rawtenstall. Ten of them played about with an old ball; Barnes held the new. He fixed his field, two slips close in and the old-fashioned point, close in. Mid-off was rather wide. When every man was placed to the nearest centimetre Barnes walked back and set the old machinery in motion. As he forced himself to the crease you could see every year of the fifty-nine; but the arm swung over gallantly, high and straight. The wicket was slow, but a ball whipped hot from the pitch in the first over, and second slip took a neat catch. When the over was finished, he walked a certain number of steps and took up his position in the slips. He stood as straight as his right arm, with his hands behind his back. The bowler began his run—a long run,—Barnes still immovable. Just as the ball was about to be delivered Barnes bent forward slightly with his hands ready in front of him. To go right down as a normal slip fieldsman goes was for him, obviously, a physical impossibility. But he looked alert, and I got the impression that whatever went into his hands would stay there. As the ball reached the wicket-keeper's hands or was played by the batsman, Barnes straightened himself and again put his hands behind his back. That was his procedure in the field right through the afternoon. Now and then by way of variety he would move a leg an inch or two, and point it on the toe for a second or two. Apart from that he husbanded his strength.

He took seven wickets for about thirty runs, and it is impossible to imagine better bowling of its kind. The batsmen opposed him were not of high rank, most of them, but good bowling is good bowling, whoever plays it. Armistead, a sound batsman, was obviously on his mettle. Barnes kept him playing; then he bowled one of his most dangerous balls—a flighted one, dropping feet shorter without any change of action, and, what is so much more dangerous, pitching on the middle wicket and missing the off. Armistead, magnetised into playing forward, had the good sense to keep his right toe firm. The wicket-keeper observed Armistead's hoe regretfully, and threw the ball back to Barnes. Up to this time Armistead had relied almost entirely on the back stroke. It had carried him to where he was without mishap. A forward stroke and imperilled his innings. Behold there the elements of a tragedy, obvious, no doubt, but, as Mr. Desmond Carthy says, the obvious is the crowning glory of art. Armistead played back to the ball. But he couldn't get his D ,H, M fi, bat to it in time. Barnes hit him hard on the pads, with a straight ball, and the pads were in front of the wicket.

He went from triumph to triumph, aided, no doubt, by the terror of his name. When Constantine came in I looked for a duel. Constantine was not going to be drawn into playing forward. Barnes was not going to bowl short to be hooked oeer the pavilion or overpitch to be hit into the football field. Constantine also was not going to chance it. For, on that turning wicket, to such accurate bowling, who chanced it was lost. Constantine jumped to him once, and a long field picked the ball up from the ground, where ith had been from the time it left the bat. Barnes bowled a slow one, that might almost be called short. It pitched on the leg-stump. Constantine shaped for the forcing back stroke. The field was open. But even as he raised himself for the stroke he held his hand and wisely. The ball popped up and turned many inches. Another ball or two, and again Barnes dropped another on the same spot. It was a sore temptation. Constantine shaped again for his stroke, his own stroke, and again he held his hand; wisely, for the ball broke and popped up again. So the pair watched one another, like two fencers sparring for an opening. The crowd sat tense. War this recitativ esuddenly to burst into the melody of fours and sixes to all parts of the field? The Nelson crowd at least hoped so. But it was not to be. Some insignificant trundler at the other end who bowled mediocre balls bowled Constantine with one of them.

After that it was a case of the boa constrictor and the rabbits, the only matter of interest being how long he would take to dispose of them. But nevertheless, old campaigner as he is, Barnes took no chances. Slip would stand on the exact spot where the bowler wanted him, there and nowhere else. When a batsman who had once hit him for two or three fours came in Barnes put two men out immediately. As soon as a single was made, the outfieldsmen were drawn in again and carefully fixed in their original posibitions, although the score might be about fifty for eight or something of the kind. Barnes had lived long enough in the world of cricket to know that there, at any rate, it does not pay to give anything away. Nelson failed to reach 70. As the Rawtenstall team came in the crowd applauded this fine bowling mightily. Barnes walked through it intent on his own affairs. He had had much of that all all his life.

Constantine, running seventeen yards and hurling the ball violently through the air, began sending back the Rawtenstall batsmen. One, two, three, wickets and balls flying every time. Forth from the pavilion came Barnes. He faced the West Indian fast bowler. He was older than Constantine's father and the wicket was faster now. Barnet got behind the ball the pitched-up ball, and played it back along the pitch to the bowler. He judged the ball quickly and so got there in time. He kept his left shoulder forward and that kept the bat straight. He played the slower bowlers with equal skill, and whenever there was a single to be taken he took it. He never lost one, and he was in difficulties to get into his crease once only. "Yes" and "No" he said decisively in a deep voice which could be heard all over the ground. His bones were too stiff to force the ball away. But his bat swung, true to the drive, and he got over the short ball to cut. He stayed there some forty minutes for ten, and as long as he was there his side was winning. But Constantine bowled him behind his back. Barnes satisfied himself that he was out, and then he left the crease. He came in slowly amidst the plaudits of the Nelson crowd, applauding his innings and their satisfaction at his having been dismissed. Courtesy acknowledged the applause. Fort the rest he continued as he had begun, a man unconsciously scornful of his milieu. After he left Rawtenstall collapsed.

Since then Barnes has taken five for a few and startled Lancashire a few days ago by taking nine for twenty. In the years to come it will be something to say that we have seen him.

Stop that cold with

VAPEX
INHALANT

The three-way treatment

Stopping a cold with Vapex is a pleasant and scientific treatment of this common and dangerous ailment.

Vapex inhaled from your handkerchief clears the breathing passages and destroys cold germs before they settle in the warm passages of the nose and throat. A drop of Vapex on each end of your pillow gives you comfort and protection while you sleep. A drop on your cigarette brings the healing vapour into direct contact with the posterior nasal passages. Vapex grows stronger upon exposure to the air. You can feel its strong antiseptic vapour penetrating the deep recesses of the nose and throat.

It is so simple to stop a cold the Vapex way.

Of All Chemists

V20

Zoroastrian Football Trophy

The Indian Football League Committee has now, after the League is over with Bengal Club "A" as champion, started a knock-out tournament, the winners of which will be awarded a trophy called "Zorastrian Football Trophy" which has been presented by the Bombay Blues, a Zorastrian Football team which was one of the competitors in the League mentioned above.

This Trophy has been declared for a year only and to be awarded to the winners for good. The fact has brought in as many as 27 teams to compete Committee.

Besides the Trophy the winners will be awarded with 11 medals and runners up with a minature Trophy, and there is one more Trophy for the best runners who, from amongst the members of the competing teams will cover 100 yds. in less time.

The following are the results of the Tournament so far played:—

10th September, 1932.

Kings Circle	4
Matunga Hindus	1
Bombay Amateur	1
David Sasoon Institute	3

11th September. 1932.

Young Muslims	0
Bombay Portuguese Assn.	3
Indo Protuguese Assn.	3
Anthony D'Souza School	1

12th September. 1932.

V J T Institute ...K	2
St. Anthony F C	1

FIXTURE FOR THE WEEK END

G I P 3 Stars v. Parel Sporting on Saturday (17th Sept.) at 4.30 p.m.

Father's Eleven v. Mahim Sports on Saturday (17th Sept.) at 5-45 p.m.

Bengal Club "B" v. Dadar Y M C A on Sunday (18th Sept.) at 4.30 p.m.

Naigaum Y M C A v. Young Zorastrian on Sundayy (18th Sept.) at 5-45 p.m.

SEPARATE ELECTORATE, SUICIDAL IN ANY SHAPE OR FORM

"Untouchables" Are Integral Part Of Hindu Community, Says Pt. D. N. Acharya

(From A Correspondent)

BENARES Sept. 17.

The 'untouchability' are an essential part of the Hindu Society says Pt. Deonayakacharya, Secretary All India Varnoshram Swaraj Sangh in the course of a statement to the press. Even if the sacrifice of all the representations of the Hindus in favour of the "untouchables" be the only solution of the present crisis Hindu should have no objection. Separate electorate for them in whatever form or shape it may be, would prove suicidal for the Hindu community. Politically, separate electorate in general, on whatever basis it may be is objectionable, but it is particularly the separate electorate for "untouchales" that has made Gandhiji to take the vow of fasting to death. Separate electorate for the "untouchables" in any shape and form will be detrimental to the best interests of both the "untouchables" and Hindus in general and may wipe out the existence of the both.

INTEGRAL PART OF HINDU COMMUNITY.

The "untouchables" form an integral part of the Hindu community and no Hindu worth his name would fail to have full confidence in the "untouchables" and give them as may seats in the legislature as they desire. The Hindus should also strive to raise the "untouchables" so that they alone may become capable of shouldering political responsibility.

I think the "untoubles" would not like to transgress the religious laws or the shastras and when all the Hindus are going to give them as much representation as they desire, they will pride themselves on being Hindus and in following shastras' injunctions

COMMITTEE MEETS TO-DAY.

An emergent meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Varna—Swarajya Sangh will be held on Monday the 19th September at Bombay Provincial Sangh Office at 9 a.m. to discuss the present situation

20,000 STRIKERS ROUTED

Trouble In Illinois Mining Area

—:o:—

500 POLICE OFFICERS ON THE FIELD

The 20,000 strikers of the Illinois bituminous coal mining area who advanced in motor-cars on the town of Benton with the intention of dislodging the strike-breakers at work there on reduced wages have suffered an ignominious defeat (writes the New York correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" in mail week) The failure of this attempt to use direct mass-action as a weapon in defence of a living wage is interpreted as a significant milestone in the direction of the collapse of the old-fashioned American trade unionism and the eventual creation of some sort of Labour party to defend the interests of the workers.

The strikers' army, nearly 20,000 strong, were led into an ambush last night by some 500 police officers, and subsequently routed by machine-gun fire, clubs, and fists. Scores of strikers were hurt, more than a hundred motor-cars destroyed, and the entire army was routed.

Hotheads among the strikers promise to try again, using steel against steel, but the more sensible leaders recognise the futility of facing machine-guns in what would be tantamount to civil war.

It is extremely significant that no public protest is made in any important quarter, not even among the Liberals and Progressives.

What might be called the "Fascist temper" is increasingly obvious among officials everywhere and the swing towards the Moderate Right in politics is increasing among the middle classes, who are affected by press propaganda in favour of wage reductions for labour.

That a radical reorientation of American political conditions is likely to emerge from the present depression is the belief of keen observers. Masses of people who during the entire period of the industrialisation of the former generation were inclined to mock at the political scene as a mere puppet-show are beginning to show political consciousness. The United States is almost a generation behind most Europeans nations in this respect, and it is likely that Liberal-Labour Centrist strength will emerge politically rather than extremes of Right and Left.

NO JUSTICE FOR NEGROS IN UNITED STATES

VERDICT IN SCOTTSBORO CASE

Victims Of Political And Racial Bias

The New York Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian", writes:—

The United States has at the present time two outstanding cases of what might be termed "legal injustice." One of these has to do with the seven negro youths condemned to death in the State of Alabama for a supposed attack upon two young white women. The other is the famous case of Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings, sentenced to life imprisonment in California for a crime which they almost certainly did not commit, and after a trial which was a travesty of justice. The first of these cases will be reviewed by the United States Supreme Court this autumn, and there is good reason to believe that the judgment of the lower courts will be reversed and the men given a new trial. The Mooney-Billings case case was reviewed a short time ago, not by any court but by the Governor of Caligornia and his advisers, who rejected Mooney's plea for a pardon. It will, however, come up again; Mooney's friends swear that they will never let the matter rest unil he obtains justice.

THE SCOTTSBORO CASE.

The seven defendants in the Scottsboro case who have been found guilty and sentenced to death were arrested about eighteen months ago, charged with criminal assault upon two white girls with whom, and with a number of other boys, both white and negro, they were riding (illegally) upon a goods train through Alabama. There were at least twenty boys on the train, scattered throughout a number of cars. Some of the negro boys engaged in a fist fight with the white boys and forced them to leave the train. They made their way to the nearest town and complained to the authorities there against the negro boys, and the authorities telegraphed ahead to Scottsboro asking the Sheriff to arrest the negro boys, on the train when it reached that town. In the meantime most of the negroes on the train had abandoned it; when it came to Scottsboro there were only nine negro boys and the two white girls left on board. When the Sheriff encountered the two girls they told him that each of them had been assaulted by six negroes, and he took ineo custody the nine boys on the train. One of these, a mere child, was not tried; one was afterwards ordered to receive a new trial, which has not yet taken place; seven were tried, found guilty, and ordered to be electroccted.z

All these nine boys have steadfastly maintained their innocence from first to last. It is possible, of course, that they, or some of them, or some of the other negro boys (who seemed to snow a sense of guilty by fleeing from the train), may have been guilty. According to the attorneys for the defence the two young women were of bad character. Whatever the truth about this may be, the most important question now is not whether the negroes may have been guilty but whether they received a fair trial. That they did not. The United States Supreme Court has now indicated, at least tentatively, by agreeing to hear arguments in favour of an order for a new trial.

At the time of the trial the court-house was surrounded by a mob ofthousands of white men, mob of thousands of white men, and everyone else in the community, knew that a verdict of not guilty might be followed by a lynching of the eight defendants.

MOONEY AND BILLINGS.

The Mooney-Billings case grew out of a bomb explosion in San Francisco on July 22, 1916, during a "Preparedness Day" parade. This parade was one of many held throughout the United States about that time in favour of a large army and navy for use if, as was widely expected, America entered the war on the side of the Allies. The bomb exploded at the corner of Steuart and Market Streets while the parade was passing, killing eight persons and wounding many more. Many people believe, and there is some evidence, that the bomb was actually placed by German agents or German sympathisers.

Mooney was a well-known Radical labour leader, who had participated in a number of strikes during the preceding few years. He had previously been the object of what his friends regard as attempts to fasten upon him crimes he did not commit, in the effort to "put him away in prison" so that he could not foment additional strikes. The details of his trial and that of Billings are too complicated to be given here. They were found guilty and sentenced to death subsequently changed by the Governor to life imprisonment at the urgent pleading of President Wilson when his prestige was at its height during the war.

A DISCREDITED WITNESS

President Wilson had sent to California a distinguished investigating committee, including Professor Felix Frankfurter, of Harvard Law School, and this committee had reported to him in effect, that Mooney and Billings had been hustled off to prison after a trial which made only a pretence of fulfilling the forms of justice. The chief witnesses against them (who professed to have seen them deposit a suitcase at the point where the bomb exploded a few minutes earlier) were a woman of bad character, a brokendown waiter of enfeebl-pectable cattleman from Oregon ed intellect, and a seemingly resnamed Oxman. It was Oxman's testimony which actually convicted the defendants, as he seemed impartial and worthy of belief. Afterwards a letter, of his was discovered in which he wrote to a friend in the East practically admitting that he was engaged in wholesale perjury, and asking this friend to come to California and do the same thing. It was finally proved that Oxman was not even in San Francisco on the day of the bomb explosio until some hours after it took place. Let his testimony prevailed against the fact that Mooney was able to show a photograph which included both himself and a clock face, which proved that only a few minutes before the explosion he was far away from the scene—so far that he could not possibly have reached it in time.

California, like other American States, does not permit a case to be redired because of new evidence discovered after the trial no matter how important. This rule was originally adopted to prevent a defendant from deliberately withholding evidence and then bringing it forward to force a new trial and thus delay the course of justice. It was a similar rule in Massachusetts, it will be remembered, which resulted in the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti for a crime which they almost certainly did not commit and after a trial of whose unfairness there is now but little question. The only thing that could oe done in California was to ask the State Supreme Court to order a new trial on the ground that the procedure at the first one was defective, or to request the Governor of the State to pardon Mooney and Billings. Those who joined in these pleas included the judge who sat in the case, ten of the seven living jurors, and th captain of the detectives who assembled the evidence against them. Since the Governor is in the habit of asking the members of the Supreme Court to act as his advisers on pardon applications, the two procedures came down in the end to the same things. During the sixteen years that Mooney and Billings have been in prison California has had a succession of Governors, though the personnel of the Supreme Court has changed but little. It is perhaps sufficient to say that in those sixteeen years incessant efforts to ootain their freedom for Mooney and Billings have been unavailing. Repeated independent investigations have been made, fully supporting the contentions made in this article. The most recent of these was made by President Hoover's Commission on Law Enforcement, popularly known as the Wickersham Commission, which pointed out nine gross violations of just legal procedure in the prosecution of the case.

The reason why Mooney and Billings are still incarcerated can be simply stated. Californit is tiday the most Conservative of all the American Commonwealths. It has been the scene of a generation-long bitter struggle between employers and working men, the latter often organised into Radical groups such as the semi-Syndicalist Industrial Workers of the World. In California mere membership in a society professing Syndicalism can result, and has often resulted, in severe prison sentences. Mooney and Billings never made any secret of their Radicalism; and scores of "leading citizens" can be found to argee, as the District Attorney practically did in opposing one of their applications for a new trial, that even though they may be innocent of the Prepardness Parade bomb-throwing they are bad men and therefore deserve to remain in prison. It may be said that among the groups which seem to share this view are the Conservative California trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, to whose indifference many friends of Mooney and Billings attribute the failure of the effort to obtain their freedom.

Meantime nation-wide agitation on behalf of both Mooney and Billings and the Scottsboro victims goes on, highly organised in the characteristically American way. It is an open question whether all this activity does not do more harm than good; in both cases the Radicalism among defenders of the victims is used as an excuse to keep them incarcerated.

"HIGH CASTE" AND HARIJANS FRATERNISE

Yajna Ceremony At Delisle Road

Caste Hindu and the so-called Depressed Classes fraternised in a Yagna ceremony which took place near the B.I.T Chawls at Delisle Road on Sunday. Pandit Dwijendranath Sharma presided over the ceremony, while two members of the Depressed Class helped in the worship.

The function was very largely attended and many women were present. "Prasad" was distributed by members of the Depressed Classes. Dr Choithram Gidwani addressed the gathering at the conclusion of the ceremony

MADRAS LEADERS IN BOMBAY

Four leaders of the "Deressed Classes" community in Madras belonging to the school of separate electorates are arriving in Bombay to attend the Conference convened by Pandit Malaviya.

Their names are:

Sjts. N. Shivraj, Jagannatham, Shivashanmugham and Rual They represent the Madras Depressed Class Federation.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Bhadarva Vad 6, 1988.
Muslim—Jamadil Avval 18, 1351
Parsi—Farvardin, 14, 1302
Sunrise—6h 27m.
Sunset—6h 38m.
High Tide—2.34; 14.10
Low Tide—8.07; 20.22
Phases of Moon—Last Quarter 23rd Sept. 6h. 17m. a. m. New moon 30th Sept. 11h. 0m. a.m. First Quarter 7th Oct. 1h. 35m. a.m.

University of Bombay: T. V. Madhavji Lectures on "The History of Gujarat," Lecture II by Prof. M. S. Commissariat, Lecture Hall, University Bldgs., 6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

Municipal Standing Committee. 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, September 22

Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.

FRIDAY, September 23

W.I.A.A Dinner, at Poona, at Western India Turf Club.

SATURDAY, September 24.

S.S Malwa, with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Reckless Living." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Imanoffs" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"Dames Ahoy." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Possessed" and "Mirage" with 2-part "Dogville Comedy Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m
RIALTO—"Ben Hur." Daily at 3.30; 6.30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Unholy Garden." Daily at 3.30; 6.30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Shyam Sunder." Daily at 5.30, 8 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Branded Oath." Daily at 5.30, 8 and 10.30 p.m. Matinee Friday 3 p.m.
THE PALACE—(Byculla) "Frankenstein:" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Delicious." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m

TODAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—1-10 p.m. selection of Gramophone Records; 5 p.m Ladies half hour. Talk by Mrs. Garjidevi Dharma on Purdah system (in Hindi); 7 p.m Book Talk by "The Bookman;" 9-10 p.m. News in Hindi. New York Opening, Liverpool closing and Bombay Current Rates; 9.20 p.m Popular Songs by Bai Sunderabai with Dattaram Parwatker (Sarangi)

LECTURE ON PHILOSOPHY:—Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Brahmo Samaj and Bahai Spiritual Assembly, Dr. G. Y Chitnis will deliver his 4th lecture on Philosophy (Philosophy of Plotinus) today (Tuesday) at 6.30 p.m. in the Bahai Hall, Krishna Building Opp Bori Bunder.

BILLAVAR ASSOCIATION:—Under the auspices of the Billavar Association the 4th anniversary celebration of their Guruji, the late Brahma Shree Narayana Paramahansa, will be performed today (Tuesday) at 7-30 p.m. at the office of Messrs Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, at Medows Street, Fort.

G.I.P, RY, WORKERS' UNION: Under the auspices of the above Union, a meeting of the Wadi Bunder staff will be held today (Tuesday) at 8 p.m opposite Store Office to discuss the result of the deputation waited on the Agent on Saturday.

PUJA AND HARIKIRTAN:—A Public Puja and Harikirtan will be held today (Tuesday) at 7.30 p.m (S.T) at Girgaum, 9th Khetwadi Lane, when all the Hindus and socalled Untouchables will take Prasad together.

POSTAL NOTICES:—Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. "Rajputana wil be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. on Thursday, the 27nd. instant.

PRAYER MEETING AT GIRGAUM:—Members of the Pathare Keshatriya Community will meet today (Tuesday) at 8.30 p.m at the Arya Vayam Mandal Hall Girgaum opposite two Temples to offer prayers and to wish long life for Mahatma Ghandhi jointly with Harijans. Members of the Pathare Kashatriya community are requested to attend in large numbers along with friends and sisters.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Clan Line Steamer "Clan Mac Vicar" left Liverpool on the 17th instant.

The Homeward P & O Mail Steamer "Kaisar I Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 10th instant arrived at Port Said at 9 p.m. on the 18th instant and left there at 1.30 a.m. the following day.

Messrs Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co's s.s. "City of Harvard" left New York on 12th instant with passengers and with general cargo for Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta, is expected to arrive in Bombay on 16th October and sail again on 18th October for Colombo, Madras, Calcutta.

Bombay Pledges To Fight Untouchability

SPLENDID RESPONSE FROM CASTE HINDUS IN ALL WARDS OF CITY

BOMBAY, Monday.

The meeting of the inhabitants of Kalbadevi, that was to have been held in the Mahajanwadi this evening, in connection with Mahatma Gandhi's decision was held at Keshavabaug, Princess Street, In the absence of Mathradas Vasanji Khimji, Mr. L. R. Tairsee presided.

The Keshavbaug yard was crowded with men and women and prominant amongst those present were Messrs. Tairsee, Goverdhandas Morarji, Shivdas Chapsi and Sardar P. S. Sodhabans who has come from the Punjab to attend the Executive Committee meeting of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce.

The Original plan of reading a resolution that had been framed by the Citizens' Emergency Council was given up. Instead, a letter was read by Mr. Tairsee in the course of which it was stated:

MR. TAIRSEE EXPLAINS.

A resolution was announced to be passed at this meeting and I as President of this meeting, had to read it out to you. There has been, however, a certain amount of misunderstanding with regard to this resolution, especially on the part of Dr. Ambedkar. We do not want to do anything which, at this stage, will disturb the atmosphere, which ought to be calm and peaceful, for the settlement of the issue as between the Caste Hindus and the depressed classes.

GREATEST ASEST.

Our main concern at present is to save the life of Mahatmaji, the greatest asset of our country, and to this end we must strive to bring about a better understanding between the Caste Hindus and the Depressed Classes in order that there may be a satisfactory settlement with regard to the new Constitution. The resolution will not be therefore read to-day. Let us however, pray for the long life of Mahatmaji and also for the success of his Mission.

After the letter was read Mr. Govardhandas told the audience that the Emergency Council had drafted a Manifesto on which they wanted to get the signatures of lakhs of Caste Hindus and show to Mahatmaji. The Manifesto runs as follow:—

CASTE HINDUS' PLEDGE.

We, the undersigned, Caste Hindus as they are called, being firmly of opinion that, untouchability, as it has been in vogue in India in the past, is morally indefensible and is politically suicidal, undertake at the earliest opportunity to sit down at a meal with men of the so-called depressed and untouchable classes under the same conditions of proximity and common sitting as we would with our own caste fellows. We pledge ourselves to do this and to take upon ourselves the risk of all consequences that may be inflicted on us by our caste fellows and relations.

We further undertake at the earliest opportunity to secure entry for the so-called Depressed Classes to temples under the same conditions, under which such entries are open to us, and, in order that there may be no doubt as to our attitude on this subject, we undertake to accompany friends of the so-called Depressed Classes to the most widely respected temples in our city and province, and if the entry is denied to our friends of the Depressed Classes, we undertake not to go to such temples ourselves and to desist from doing so and to persuade all true Hindus to desist from doing so until this disability is finally removed.

LIP SYMPATHY WILL NOT DO

—:o:—

Natrajan's Call To Students

The terrace of the Blavatsky Lodge was crowded with students on Monday evening to offer prayers for the success of the cause for which Mahatma Gandhi has decided to "fast unto death." Mr. K. Natarajan, who presided on the occasion, first read out a statement that the original resolution would not be moved in deference to Dr. Ambedkar's wishes.

CHANGE OF HEART.

He then offered a few remarks in the course of which he stated that Mahatmaji was observing the fast in a spirit of deep religious feeling. It was for them to consider individually what was their duty on the occasion. He wanted them to leave the negotiations to political leaders for the modification of the Communal Award in a manner that would induce Gandhiji to give up the fast. What was needed, he said, was a change in the attitude of the two sections of the Hindu community, and they had gathered there to offer prayers for the success of the cause for which the Mahatma was prepared to lay down his life. Mere prayers and lip-sympathy with the cause was not enough, but they should endeavour in their daily life to do away with the idea that any difference existed between the caste Hindus and the so-called depressed classes. He appealed to them to take a vow and put that ideal into practice.

The meeting terminated with a prayer for the long life of Mahatma Gandhi, the audience standing.

Meeting At Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall

—:o:—

A solemn pledge for the removal of the stigma of Untouchability was taken by a large gathering of Hindus present at a prayer held in the compound of the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Monday evening. Mr. S.A. Sabnis presided.

After prayers were offered for the long life of Mahatma Gandhi the usual pledge was signed by caste Hindus present.

Prayer At Matunga

BOMBAC, Monday.

A well attended meeting of the Public of Matunga was held at Napoo Hall this evening Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta presiding. After singing of 'Vaishonaw Janto by Harijans the following resolution was passed unanimously.

'That this meeting of the Public of Matunga offers sincere Prayers for the long life of Mahatma Gandhi for the success of the cause for which he has resolved to fast unto Death'.

BOMBAY STUDENTS DENOUNCE PREMIER'S AWARD

MASS APPEAL TO "ELDERS" TO RETRACE THEIR STEPS AND AVERT GREAT TRAGEDY

The following has been issued over the signatures of over a thousand students of the Bombay University:—

We the students of the colleges affiliated to the University of Bombay feel it our duty to place on record our sense of grave concern and dismay at the growing spirit of Communalism in our country, and to express our emphatic disapproval of all measures including the recent award by the British Prime Minister, which tend to introduce and perpetuate institutions that postpone the early consolidation of the inhabitants of the country into a single and united nation.

OPPORTUNIST LEADERS.

We look with alarm on the policy of opportunism that has led some of our countrymen to subordinate the larger interests of their country to the more immediate gains of the present and to think in terms of community whilst the demands of the fuller life might have inspired them to think in terms of the nation. We look forward with hope and faith to the emergence out of the present chaos of a new India in which Hindus and Musalmans and all the varied communities that have found hospitality and welcome in its terroritories will be linked together to contribute its message of peace and goodwill to the generations that lie ahead.

APPEAL TO "ELDERS"

We believe that separate electorates will divide the peoples whom Providence has intended to bind together and we appeal to our elders, to whatever race or caste or community they belong, to see to it that they do nothing that will tarnish the heritage of love an co-operation, of peace and goodwill which in this country is so intimately linked with the revered name of Gandhi.

GREAT CRISIS.

We are passing to-day through a great crisis faced with the posslity of a tragedy not unlike that which faced two great continents two thousand years ago. Will our elders, and above all shall we of the younger generation, contemplate with equanimity the enactment of such a tragedy? Shall we not regard this as the crowning gift of a merciful God who in His wisdom offers us one last opportunity of retracing our steps, of forgetting our communal hatred and suspicion, of atoning for own weaknesses and selfishness, and gathering together for the glory and triumph of a united India that will find its place in the family of nations?

MENDOZA—PIANIST

Talented Young Indian Who Interprets Bach And Beethoven With Supreme Skill

(BY FIGARO.)

Bombay seems to be getting a run of musical festivals this month that almost reconciles us with the inclement weather. Following the two popular song recitals by Sr. Silva all that we can want is an instrumentalist and as if in answer to our unspoken wishes we hear of Mendoza, the pianist who will give a recital on the 22nd inst. under the patronage of Mrs. Blackwell.

When I chanced upon Mendoza, I expected to see an old fogey with a shock of hair, something like Paderevski of Pachmann. But Mendoza has neither the awe-inspiring austerity of Paderevski nor the eccentricities of Pachmann. He is not even old. He is a very young man—almost a youth; and looking at him for the first time, I may have shared the shock of surprise that many among his European audiences must have experienced at his young age.

UNCONSCIOUS ARTIST.

Every great artist has an element of the unconscious; and Mendoza essentially is an artist. It is in his interpretation of Bach that the unconscious in him asserts itself. The astounding technique, the verve and elegances of the phrasing, combined with the finest and extremely faithful interpretation places him as one of the finest expenent of Bach and Beethoven among living pianists Mendoza is an artist; he captures and conveys the intimate feeling of the most delicate musical cameos of these two composers in a manner that is truly delightful.

Vithoba Temple To Be Thrown Open To "Depressed" Classes

"A representative of the Bombay Citizens' Emergency Committee (consisting of Messrs. H. B. Kotak, A. Sabnis, Deorukhkhar Mathradas Canji Matani, Navre and Kajrolkar) will be present on Tuesday, the 20th morning, at 10 o'clock at Sri Vithoba Rukhmani Temple, 90/92, Nagdevi Street, when a party of members of the Depressed Classes headed by Rao Bahadur Rajah will attend. The authorities of the Temple are to be congratulated on their decision to throw open this Temple to members of the "Depressed Classes" on the same terms and conditions, on which it is open to members of other castes. Similar movement is on foot with reference to many other temples in the City of Bombay and subsequent announcements are expected, by which one of the most galling disabilities of the Depressed Classes would be removed.

Child's Fatal Fall.

Anantrai, a Gujerati child, aged 4, living with his parents at Radhabai Mansion, Kalbadevi died on Monday, as a result of an accidental fall from the first floor of the building. It appears that the boy was playing with his 16-months old brother Champaklal in the passage of the building. He mounted a chair and from there climbed a window. He then lost his balance and fell down.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, Mr. Harjivan K. Mehta will lecture in Gujarati at the hall of the Theosophical Society (French Bridge, Chowpatti) to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "The Significance of Meditation."

Mr. Abdul Rehman Mitha Arrested And Released

Mr. Abdul Rehman Kasam Mitha and Mr. Valji Pragji were arrested at Chowpaty Sands on Monday evening for contravening the order of the Commissioner of Police, who had prohibited the holding of any meeting there on Monday evening.

Mr. Abdul Rehman arrived a little after 6 p.m and began to address the meeting of the few people collected there and offered prayer for the long life of Gandhiji when he was arrested.

Mr. Valji Pragji followed him and he too was arrested.

Mr. Abdul Rehman Mitha was released after being detained in the Gamdevi lock up for one hour, without explanation.

Mr. Valij Pragji also was released subsequently.

Non-Stop Spinning For 24 Hours

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mrs. Kashibai Kothare and Mr. Purshottambhai Shah issue the following:

Mahatma Gandhi is going to commence his fast from to-day noon. People all over the country are going to observe fast and offer prayers to-day so that he may achieve success in his undertaking. It has been also decided that here in Bombay we should carry on continuous spinning for 24 hours from 12 noon to-day to 12 noon tomorrow, as a mark of our appreciation of the great fight entered on by our leader.

The spinning is going to take place at Dr. A. P. Kothare's residence near Thakurdwar Temple. Those, therefore, who are willing to take part are welcome to do so at their convenience.

Injury At Football Leads To Death

The injuries received in a friendly football match were the cause of death of Sanjiva Shethi aged 21. The deceased who was playing football at the Esplanade Maidan on Sunday evening had a fall and received injuries. He was removed to the G.T. Hospital, where he died on Monday.

Death Form Accidental Fall

A Muslim, named Mahomed Jamal, who had received severe injuries on Monday evening as a result of an accidental fall at the Mahalaxmi Railway Station, died at the J.J. Hospital on Monday evening. It appears that the man was standing on the up-platform at 5-30 p.m. when he met with the accident.

PATHE CINEMA

STILL THE BEST THEATRE IN BOMBAY.
EVERY DAY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10.

SAMUEL GOLDWYN PRESENTS
RONALD COLMAN
IN
"THE UNHOLY GARDEN"
with FAY WRAY · ESTELLE TAYLOR · WARREN HYMER
A GEORGE FITZMAURICE — PRODUCTION
ALSO SHOWING:
MICKEY MOUSE
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE
BOOK NOW AT ROSES OR AT THE THEATRE.

STUDENTS FIGHT UNTOUCHABILITY

Bold Programme For The Week

The following is the Bombay students' programme for the week commencing to-day (Tuesday) in connection with Gandhiji's fast.

WORK AMONG "UNTOUCHABLES".

Tuesday:—To go in large numbers to the Valpakhadi centre and to work among the harijans there.

Wednesday:—Bhajan in the evening at the Mahalaxmi centre.

Thursday:—The Temple Entry Day.

Friday:—Referendum in the various Colleges on the question of Untouchability.

Saturday:—Satyanarayan Puja at the Kurla centre in the evening.

HAWKING OF KHADDAR.

Khaddar will be hawked according to the scheme of the All India Spinners Association.

Coupons will be available from the Youth Lodge (Blavatsky) Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty) from Tuesday onwards. Tuesday from 9 a.m. to 11a.m. and everyday after that from 4-30p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

Detailed instructions regarding both the items of work will be given at the above place.

STUDENTS' MASS MEETINGS.

Mass meeting of students will be held at the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya, to-day (Tuesday) at 11 a.m. (for prayer only) and on Thursday at 5 p.m.

TWO BENARES BOYS ARRESTED IN BOMBAY

Wanted To See The "Famous City"

BOMBAY, Monday.

Jullu Bhullai and Viswanath Shivprasad, two youths from Benares, who had run away from that place, were arrested at 2 a.m. to-day on Hornby Road by the Palton Road Flying Squad.

The former, who is 17 years old, is the son of a wealthy cloth merchant of Benares. He and Vishwanath, who have been friends for long, had been planning to come over to Bombay and see personally the wonderful things that were told about the "famous city."

On Saturday last, Jullu went to his father's shop at night and removed from the cash box Rs. 220 and having met his friend at a particular rendezvous caught the earliest train for Bombay. They reached Bombay last night.

As they were new to Bombay and were afraid of telling anybody as to how they had come over to Bombay, they were wandering all over the city not knowing where to sleep. At 2 a.m. when they were walking along the Hornby Road, the Palton Road Flying Squad saw these boys and seeing that they did not belong to Bombay arrested them and took them to the police Station.

At the station they made a clean confession to the police, who are communicating with the Benares police.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.

The Schmelling-Walker fight has been postponed until September 26, on account of a boil on Walker's arm.—Reuter's Special.

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

From the sensational stage success: "THE MIRAGE" with
CLARK GABLE
with Wallace Ford Skeets Gallagher
Also showing a dogville comedy "LOVE TAILS OF MOROCCO".

PLEASE NOTE THE CHANGE IN TIMINGS.

THE RIALTO

DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's GREATEST SOUND SPECTACLE!
BEN-HUR
with
RAMON NOVARRO
AND A CAST OF 150,000
Inspiring Music! Gorgeous Colour Scenes!

Prayer Meeting At Swadeshi Market

A meeting will be held this morning at 9.30 at the Swadeshi Market Kalbadevi to offer prayers in connection with Gandhiji's fast when Mr. V. L. Mehta will preside. There will be a non-stop charka plying for 24 hours at the market.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

EVERY INDIAN'S PRAYER

The Conference that met yesterday in the Indian Merchants' Chamber Hall laboured under a serious handicap. Though it was called expressly to bring about a settlement acceptable to Mahatma Gandhi, it had little or no definite idea as to his proposals beyond the f that he cannot re cile his mind or ''o to separate electorates for the "Depressed" C'asses. On the other hand D.r Ambedkar, the chief advocate of separate electorates refused to discuss even the possibility of abandonin separate electorates until he knows Gandhiji's alternative safeguards in a precise form.

GOVERNMENT'S BLUNDER.

This initial difficulty is due mainly to Government's refusal to release Gandhiji even a day before the commencement of his fast. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, who applied for an interview with hi and who would gladly have undertaken not to discuss with him any other topic than proposals for a settlement, was not allowed to see him at all. The Bombay leaders who were later allowed to interview him discovered that the had arrived on his "silence day".

SPIRIT OF HOPE.

It is encouraging that, despite this handicap, the Conference opened its proce ings in a spirit of hope. This was mainly due to the fact that from the day Gandhiji's vow was made known to the country, up to the hour of the Conference hundreds of reports have come from far and near, almost all showing on the one hand that the Depressed Classes are anxious to come to a settlement on the basis of joint electorates, and, on the other hand, that the caste Hindus in increasing numbers are evincing equal anxiety not only to give the Depressed Classes adequate political safeguards in lieu of separate electorate , but to go further and do everything poss'ble to put an end to the very institution of untouchability at the earliest date.

A discordant note, almost a solitary one, was struck by Dr. Ambedkar's statement which is an unfortunate misinterpretation of Gandhiji's views and motives. But even that statement leaves fair room for hope.

OPEN TO CONVICTION.

Whil emphasising his own views on the merits of separate electorate Dr. Ambedkar nowhere stated that he would refuse to discuss alternative safeguards. He only wants adequate safeguards to be guaranteed by statute. In concluding his statement he definitely said: "I desire to assure the public that although I am entitled to say that I regard the matter as closed, I am prepared to consider the proposals of the Mahatma". He is understood, also, to have asked for an exclusive interview with Gandhiji and, we trust, it will be arranged at the earliest possible date and hour.

ENCOURAGING ASSURANCE.

One more reason for the optimism that prevailed at the Conference is the view expressed by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, in the interview with our representative which we published yesterday. Asked whether he thought that Gandhiji could be induced to give up his fast, if the Depressed Class leaders accepted a scheme of joint electorates with reservation of seats, Mr. Rajagopalachari said:—

> **"The termination of Mahatmaji's fast will be secured, I think, by the removal of the separate electorate scheme, as Mahatmaji's vow has no reference to reservation of seats. On this matter Mahatmaji no doubt has his own views, but he has not made them a matter for laying down his life."**

This is an encouraging assurance from one who may claim to know Gandhiji's mind on the subject fairly intimately.

PROBABILITY OF SETTLEMENT

In short, all the circumstances point to the probability of a settlement on thebasis of joint electorates with reservation of seats for a transitional period. The Bombay leaders who obtained one more interview with Gandhiji yesterday will, we hope, bring from Yeravda, material to help towards a settlement. If the spirit, which prevailed at the Conference yesterday is maintained, a settlement m ell be reached before many days have passed. We must, however, repeat our suggestion that the Conference should see to it that not an hour is wasted over unnecessary and unfruitful talk.

EVERY MOMENT PRECIOUS.

The fast begins to-day and the ensuing period of the next two or three da will be fraught with the most momentous issue that the nation has had to face since the struggle first began. The those who have it in their power to influence the decision will realise that every moment is precious and rise to the full measure of their heavy responsibility must be the prayer of every Indian to-day.

DELAY AND UNCERTAINTY

From the reports of the discussions among the Princes at Simla, it may be suspected that they are afraid of committing themselves to any definite decision about the forthcoming Round Table Conference in London. At present they are merely manoeuvring for position, and are naturally anxious to drive a good bargain with the Viceroy who will meet them to-day and fix up the preliminaries. It seems to us that an essential preliminary, so far as the Princes are concerned, is the removal of the doubt which exists as to whether they are willing to join a Federation which will not only give them certain privileges, but impose on them certain restrictions and obligations. The ground should be cleared before a further conference, in which the Princes are represented takes place. Otherwise it will proceed on false premises and lead to complications which may make the labours of the conference entirely infructuous.

ENTHUSIASM WANED.

The decision which the Princes are said to have taken to be represented in the Conference only through th ministers may be interpreted in some quarters as an indication of lessening interest in the Federation scheme, but it is probably due to considerations which are not concerned with the actual merits of federation. Our own view is that it is in any case a good decision. It is better for obvious reasons that the States should not be represented by the Rulers in person. In any event it has to be recognised that, since the first Conference, when the Princes not only agreed to enter a Federation but warmly demanded it, their enthusiasm has waned, and the attitude of many, if not most, of them has become lukewarm.

LIBERALS STILL IN DOUBT.

In addition to this, it has also to be recognised that the Third Round Table Conference is not like the previous ones. It is an after-thought of the Government to placate the 'amour propre' of the Liberals. It is generally regarded as a make-shift arrangement and it is not surprising that the Princes are not anxious to treat it very seriously. For this the Secretary of State for India has to thank himself, and there will be none other to blame if this, the new conference, ends in something like a fiasco, which it bids fair to do, if the Liberals reject it and the Princes treat it with disdainful indifference. The Liberals, it is important to remember, have not yet made up their minds, whether they should go to London at all. The Viceroy too, has invited only a few chosen Princes and there is already some heart burning, among those who have been left out. On most of the points to be discussed between the Princes and the Viceroy, the former are not anxious to negotiate and are content to wait and watch indefinitely.

MORE AND MORE DELAY.

All this means more delay and putting off, for one reason or another, the final decision which will give India a new constitution. How long are Indians to wait? First there was the hitch about the Round Table Conference, and now it is about something else. Before that, precious time was wasted in infructuous discussions in the Consultative Committee, and now again the Princes prefer not to make up their minds before consulting British Indians. At this rate several years must elapse before we reach the final agreement stage. The Secretary of State, in changing the old policy, definitely stated that it was done to expedite matters, as time was of the essence of the whole question. But while there has been a change in the most important policy, of agreement by consultation, the policy of procrastination goes on, and everything is in the region of uncertainty. Liberals should demand that, with or without the Princes, the question of Central Responsibility must be decided at once and steps taken to hurry forward with the immediate programme.

PURDAH METHODS TO SETTLE A CONSTITUTION

London Indians' View Of Hoare's New Plan

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, Sept 10

(By Air Mail).

The Viceregal speech at Simla in opening the Central Legislature on Monday has been the main topic of discussion in Indian political circles here.

The Viceregal speech at Simla is in effect, say the followers of the Congress here, an invitation to the Indian Liberals and the Princes to attend a private conference in London before the meeting of the Joint Parliamentary Committee. Sir Samuel Hoare has discovered that in the recent change of procedure he had gone too far in alienating Indian Liberals. The reversion to the plan of the late Mr. Montagu implied that the persons nominated by Simla to represent India, instead of posing as statesmen met to decide the destiny of their country, became mere witnesses tendering their views before a superior tribunal. No doubt the Round Table Conference thanks to its fictitious composition, in place of reaching concrete decisions, had exhausted itself in floods of grandiose and interminable oratory, vague as the Prime Minister's own utterances.

But the Indian Liberals and others of like kidney felt themselves humiliated. Mr. MacDonald had invited their counsel; Sir Samuel Hoare merely requested their opinion. To use a Chinese expression, Saprus and Jayakars had lost their faces in the eyes of India. Accordingly, they declared that they would have neither part nor lot in the new arrangements; it would be boycotted as the Simon Commission was boycotted. Unfortunately for the Great Moghul, in almost twelve years even the Liberals have learnt to take a bolder tone.

RETRIEVING A BLUNDER.

It is pointed out in Indian circles here that, autocratic as are the Conservative Government, they understand that one cannot govern permanently 250 millions of people by means of a dictatorship. Some kind of constitution there must be, and to have a constitution, there must be men, not necessarily the elect of the people, who will work it. The abstention of the Liberals, therefore, threatened to leave the British Government without even this measure of support.

As a result of the intervention by Simla, it dawned on Whitehall that the State Secretary had committed a gross blunder and nothing should be left undone to have it retrieved. The Prime Minister and Lord Irwin seem to realise that those with whom Sir Samuel Hoare had to deal represented merely a clique of wealthy men, who had no contact with the real India. The ex-Viceroy and his chief, the Socialist Prime Minister took counsel together and impressed upon their Cabinet colleagues the urgent need of a more tactful appeal to those from whom the needed co-operation would doubtless be secured.

NEGOTIATIONS, NEW STYLE.

That is why we behold the new plan of a private conference. By this device, Indian opinion asserts, the British Cabinet avoids the inordinate delays due to the variety of men who, like the late Mr. Gladstone, may be said to be "intoxicated with the exuberance of their own verbosity."

Moreover with all proceedings in private the way will be more readily open to those dark intrigues which are the backbone of modern conferences. The private conference reminds us, for instance, of Lausanne and still more of Ottawa where the public sittings served merely to invest with an air of statesmanship the results of much secret plottings; the real work having been done behind the scenes. The two conferences were only a step further to dispense entirely with all publicity.

On the other hand, the very name Conference is unction to the soul of the Liberal and his kind; it conserves also the 'amour propre' of the Princes. Again, at this private conference, all can picture themselves as the spokesmen of India dealing face to face with India's masters and once more they can dream that weighty events may hinge on their Yea or Nay.

GOOD FOR SPECIAL INTERESTS.

Finally, in such an atmosphere of complete privacy they can press more closely the claims of those special interests—commercial, industrial or land—which alone they represent. As Mr. Patel put it, from the standpoint of the British Government, the new move is a clever one. For one thing, it is emphasised, the men to be invited to the November 'tamasha' will not at all represent India, yet, as at Ottawa, they will be able to make bargains in the name of India.

AN IRISH PARALLEL.

The vast multitudes of India would have little say in the matter. The supporters of Mr. de Valera refer, as an illustration of secret dealings, to Cosgrave's understanding with the British Government on Land Annuities.

They want the Indian people to protest vehemently against the new domination of Whitehall in so vital an issue which refuses to speak to its subjects not in the open council chamber but in the closet, which, in other words, would resuscitate in 1932 the methods of fifteenth century Europe. One of my Irish friends referred to President Wilson's saying—"Open agreements openly arrived at"—which principle, he maintained, should hold for all dealings between nations even between Britain and India.

NO "NEW ERA" IN SIGHT.

In essence, the Indian community here looks upon the proposed new conference in the same manner as it looked upon the first Round Table Conference. In both the members were, or will be, not the elected of India, but the nominees of Simla. The decisions, arrived at the Imperial Government can reject or accept, ignore or approve according as it may seem best in the interest of Britain. The new plan will not open a new era for India, asserted a young Muslim, but it will mean that Britain is still the sovereign and India still the 'dependency'.

He emphasized that the cardinal principle of British policy is always to preserve its own power. This is the only standard, says my young friend, by which Britain guages the morality or the wisdom of political acts. But, he added, that even die-hards can understand that security or—as the Viceroy would call it, "firmness"—may defeat its own object and may cause so violent a reaction as to weaken their power instead of strengthening it. The Viceroy knows such a step would assuredly increase both the influence and the prestige of the Congress. Hence the effort to woo the Liberals.

"COSGRAVE OF INDIA".

An Irish Republican, who had to leave his homeland during Mr. Cosgrave's rule, humorously referred to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru as the "Cosgrave of India." Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru appears to him to be not concerned so much with the freedom of India as with the winning of greater political power for those whom he represents. On this supposition, the recent controversy between the Indian Liberals and the State Secretary touches no radical issues, and it had merely become a dispute between two bargainers, each of whom desires to come to a settlement on his own terms. Naturally, the weaker of the two is chagrined when the other, disdaining further arguments, closes the matter in categorical fashion—"So I wish and so I command."

Notes of the Day

Churchill on the War Path

The Tory Conference at Blackpool is going to consider, and perhaps revise, the "National" Government's policy in regard to India, and we are assured that Mr. Churchill "contemplates being well enough" to attend the Conference. Even Mr. Churchill cannot do worse than what Sir Samuel Hoare or Mr. MacDonald has done all these months, or intend doing in the next few months. Mr. Churchill, unfortunately for him, is not taken seriously either by his party or by his opponents, and his followers though perhaps numerous do not count for much in an unwieldy and bloated party. No doubt we shall hear something about the release of Gandhiji and what a blunder it is on the part of the Cabinet. Mr. Churchill's catalogue of sins, while a Cabinet Minister, is bad and long enough, without his raking up other people's records.

Misleading.

In a telegram to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore from Scotland Sir Daniel Hamilton says that he has written to Lord Irwin recommending Mahatma Gandhi's proposal "of one vote for each village or 700 000 votes for all rural India as suggested to me at my interview with him in London last November." If Gandhiji reall suggested only one vote for one village it could only be as part of a wider scheme of representation in which a village would be a member of the electoral college, every adult villager having the primary right to elect a representative to the college. This scheme of indirect representation must have been suggested by him as an immediate move towards direct adult franchise, if at all the latter were not considered immediately practicable by the T. C. Sir Daniel should not have based his own scheme of representation only on one particular detail in Gandhiji's scheme, irrespective of other details. As for his hope of pushing on the Co-operative movement to every village and thereby to unify the whole country, any real success for a scheme like that is possible only under complete Self-Government in the country.

A Sensible Reply.

There is much sense in the British reply to the German demand, for power to arm herself in consonance with the requirements of Junkerdom, that it is an unwise move altogether, particularly in view of Germany's "economic difficulties." Germany has only lately decided to have another "pocket battleship", and yet her financial difficulties are gathering and only with the greatest reluctance France has agreed to put off her claim for reparations for the present. If Germany, and every European country for that matter, is to go on wasting milliards on armaments in a mad competition, with what face can they ask America to forego her claim against them? Already the Central European States have been denied new loans for their current expenses—for they have all been depending on loans—and should Germany decide on a fresh armament programme, then we can confidently expect a new war in the near future.

Unwise Retrenchment.

It appears from the report on Education in India in 1929-30, based on the reports from the different provinces that the total number of educational institutions increased during the year by only 3,038 and the number of scholars by 349,287, while the corresponding figures for the previous years were 3,984 and 390,617. We fear that the decline in the rate of expansion has been greater since 1929-30. Numerous School Boards have recently found it necessary, owing to financial stringency, not only to suspend their normal schemes of expansion but even to close down many existing schools. Funds spent on education in the country being already very meagre, any drastic retrenchment in this sphere is most unwise and should be prevented by all possible means. To starve even primary education at this critical stage in the history of the country is hardly a preparation for a democratic Government.

PICKETING IN PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, Sept. 19.

An unsuccessful attempt to renew the picketing of Foreign cloth shops was made here yesterday and to-day by solitary batches of Red Shirts wearing plain clothes, who were immediately arrested. Eight arrests have been made.—A. P.

Tipsy-Cake

Mr. George Glasgow in the "Contemporary Review" paints British politicians in very dark colours. He says they have ruined Great Britain by their incompetence and inability to handle important matters; he accuses them, even, of selling England's interests in negotiations with foreign politicians.

* * * *

It does not seem unreasonable to infer that, if they have made such a hash of their own country's affairs they are not exactly fitted to deal with the affairs of other countries which fate has committed to their care. But this is only Mr. Glasgow's view. Not ours,—of course not.

* * * *

Mr. Glasgow has a good plan, however, for rendering them harmless. "If British politicians were chained by the leg to Westminister", he says, "or otherwise prevented from ever going abroad, much good would result to the British people." And other people as well!

* * * *

But this would not fully satisfy Mr. Glasgow's demand. He holds that, "if they were bound and gagged or by other means more comfortable prevented from writing or speaking, still greater good would result." Of course, it would. We like the idea so much that we recommend it for Indian ministers—though we doubt whether any chain is needed to tie them to their offices —and some of our M. L. A.'s and M. L. C.'s.

* * * *

The High Court held yesterday that, while a second-class passenger may be justified in refusing to travel in a compartment full of "Zenana" ladies, it does not justify him in travelling in a higher class. But if he finds the same diculty in the lower class —as is sometimes the case—what is he to do then?

* * * *

And if he had to choose between the Mardana in the second-class and the Zenana in the third-class which would he choose and why? Answers to this query to reach this office not later than 6 p. m. to-night.

* * * *

In a gracious message to the Indian cricketers King George hopes they will take back happy memories of their stay in England. The happiest memory they will bring is that of the first two or three hours of the Test Match.

* * * *

The "public reception" to the Indian cricketers is to take the form of a luncheon at the Taj Mahal Hotel, which anyone can join on payment of the modest sum of Rs. 7 inclusive of non-alcoholic drinks. But we should mention that, owing to the restricted accommodation it is necessary to limit the number to 200.

* * * *

As this luncheon has been arranged to meet "the general desire to welcome the All-India Cricket Team", it seems a pity that accommodation will be so restricted. There must be thousands who would gladly have paid Rs. 7 or even double, perhaps, to satisfy the general desire to welcome the cricketers.

* * * *

Another impressive exercise in profound thought from the nursery:

> "The one point upon which all sections of opinion in the country are agreed in regard to the situation created by Mr. Gandhi's resolve to begin a "fast unto death" to-morrow is that steps must be taken to prevent M. Gandhi carrying out his resolve."

* * * *

"PITCHED BATTLES IN LONDON STREETS."

("Free Press Special Cable")

London, Sept. 13.

"Amazing scenes were witnessed in Birkenhead on Saturday night when pitched battles were fought between the Police and the unemployed....."

"Sepoy, Jogruffy Utiluss hai!"

* * * *

A new daily paper is to be brought out in Upper Sind "to spread the message of Swadeshi and to render help to the downtrodden and in the end also to serve our motherland." The title it has chosen "The Daily Qurbani (Sacrifice)" is neat and appropriate in these days of Ordinance-Cum-Press Act slaughter.

TRUE MEANING OF FAST

Not By Threat Or Coercion But By Suasion Must Victory Be Won

(By B. G. HORNIMAN)

To-day, in pursuance of his resolve to immolate himself rather than accept a system of Separate Electorates for the Depressed Classes, Mahatma Gandhi is to begin a fast, which, if the British Government do not revoke their decision of their own motion, or under pressure of public opinion, he will continue unto death. That the British Government will revoke their decision of their own motion is, in the highest degree, doubtful.

The decision must be revoked by the overwhelming expression of opinion of the people concerned, remembering that though the issue is one of great national importance, it primarily concerns the Hindu community, including in that term both caste Hindus and the Depressed Classes.

THE HOPE OF A SOLUTION.

If we were to take all the expressions of opinion that have flooded the Press during the brief period that has elapsed since Mahatma Gandhi's resolve was made public, we might suppose that the issue was already almost settled—that the caste Hindus have no wish nearer or dearer to their hearts than the emancipation of the Depressed Classes and are unanimous in their readiness to agree to Joint Electorates with the most generous provision of reserved seats as a beginning towards that end.

We might also suppose that the representatives of the Depressed Classes, who favour Separate Electorates, are in a very small minority. We must hope it may be so. The next few days will decide the issue—whether the Mahatma's ordeal is to be speedily ended or, whether it is to be prolonged by an obstinate adherence to pre-conceived views or, perhaps, the appearance of fresh and unseen difficulties.

NOT TOO GREAT PRICE.

The hope of a satisfactory outcome lies in the will which is animating thousands, perhaps, millions of men and women to-day, to bring about a solution that will not only preserve the life of a great Indian for the service of the country, but, at the same time, enable it to take a great stride towards the unity that is essential to its own salvation. I hope I shall not be misunderstood when I say in all sincerity and with all respect that, even the sacrifice of Mahatma Gandhi's life would not be too great a price to pay, if it came to the ultimate test, for the salvation of India from the fate which awaits her if this process of standardising the degradation of crores of her people and perpetuating and extending fissiparous tendencies in the body politic is continued and encouraged.

MORAL OF THE FAST.

I say this because there seems to be a widespread misunderstanding of the cause and the object and intention of Mahatmaji's resolve to "fast unto death," and the moral underlying it, not only among hostile critics, but in the ranks of those, who count themselves his devoted followers.

The former use the terms "threat" and "coercion." The latter, while not using terms of this kind, seem none-the-less to look upon the fast as being in the nature of a kind of coercion, by which people are to be forced to accept a particular view of what is a great political or religious issue, without applying to it their reasoning faculties because, it is essential to save the Mahatma's life. It may be essential to save the Mahatma's life. But, I must say again, in all sincerity and respect, that the saving of Mahatma's life is only incidental to the object of his fast,—it is so by the very nature of the cause which has impelled him to his resolve.

The object of the fast is his own sacrifice in the cause of the rescue of the Depressed Classes from the fate to which they would be condemned by Separate Electorates.

The Depressed Classes are not to be rescued by means of "blackmailing" people who do not agree with Mahatmaji into acceptance of his views. They can be rescued only by a process of reasoning, which will bring the great majority of people to the realisation that the view which Mahatma Gandhi holds so strongly, that the establishment of Separate Electorates for the Depressed Classes in the Indian constitution would perpetuate their status of inferiority, is the right view.

"RELIGIOUS OR POLITICAL."

I said just now that, it was a great political or religious issue. I say this because, Mahatmaji has said it is for him a religious issue. For me—and, I think, for many others,—it is a political issue because, I am not a man of religion, except in so far as I can say that politics is my religion, as I once said to Mahatma Gandhi, to which he promptly retorted: "Religion is my politics." As a political issue, it is to me as supremely important as it could be to the most religiously minded man, moved by purely religious motives.

But, though I cannot regard it as a religious issue, because—and again, I speak with all sincerity and respect—I am not superstitious and have no religious faith, none-the-less, I believe in self sacrifice as the noblest, as well as the most effective form of human action in a great cause. The right to sacrifice his life is the supreme right of every man and there is no greater act he can perform in the service of humanity.

A MATTER OF CONSCIENCE.

Whether the sacrifice is certain or likely to achieve its object is not the deciding consideration. The decision must lie between him and his conscience, whether the moment has arrived when it becomes his duty to give for his fellow-men the greatest possession that it is in his power to yield. It is not a frivolous thing. No man can do it lightly. No man is likely to do it without a struggle with his conscience, whether rapid or prolonged. He will not make the decision unless he is conscientiously convinced that the giving of his life is a sacrifice demanded by the cause to which he has devoted his life.

A MORAL FORCE.

That is why I respect Mahatma Gandhi's resolve to fast unto death. I could not respect it, if I thought it were a "political stunt." One used to hear that sort of jibe at those brave women in England who went on hunger-strike in the jails and heroically suffered the tortures of forcible feeding during the days of the Suffragist Movement. People do not practise stunts who are prepared to give their lives for a cause.

There may have been many "stunts" in the Suffragist campaign, just as there are "stunts" in the Congress campaign. But the self-sacrifice of those who suffered imprisonment and those who died in the cause brought victory in the end, not because people were coerced by hunger-strikes and acts of self-immolation into the acceptance of a particular view but, because the example of their sacrifice became a great moral force which compelled people to think, and thought brought conversion.

NOT FOR COERCION.

This fast of Gandhiji must not, therefore, be regarded as a mere vulgar device to coerce people into the acceptance of his point of view. Of course, people, who have the privilege of knowing the man, know that this could not be so. But one might suppose by some of the public expressions of the demand that Mahatmaji's life shall be saved during the past few days, that it can be saved and ought to be saved by blind acceptance of his views.

That is not and could not be his wish, and that, it is not so, is proved by a message from Poona, that appropriately arrives as I am writing, which tells us that, he urged the members of the Hindu Delegation, who visited him yesterday at Yerravda that,

> "The fast must not be used to coerce anybody to change his opinion against his will."*

BUT PERSUASION.

These words need to be impressed on everybody's mind to-day, when people's thoughts will be devoted to the issue on which Mahatma Gandhi has resolved to fast.

If the Nation is to win through this great ordeal, if the Hindu community is to pass successfully through the furnace of moral purification that confronts it, and emerge cleansed from this cancerous growth that has corrupted its social life for centuries; if the sacrifice, which Mahatma Gandhi is resolved to undergo, is to be justified, that result can be achieved, not by attempts to coerce and frighten people, who now dissent, into acquiescence, but by compelling them to think and persuading them by reasoned argument to think along the right lines that will bring them to the desired conclusion.

And, if the position to which we would lead them, is based on reason, justice and hope for the rescue of the Depressed Classes, the solution of this problem will be found ere long in common agreement and unity.

MAHATMAJI'S CONDITION.

It is not so difficult a proposition as it might have, at first, seemed. Mahatmaji has now said:

> **"The fast is wholly against Separate Electorates in any shape or form. I am ready to consider any alternative proposal that does not provide for Separate Electorates."**

By reason, by argument, by persuasion, it should be possible to bring those who have pledged themselves to Separate Electorates to some common ground which will provide the guarantees for the Depressed Classes that they have sought for in Separate Electorates.

*My own quotation of the term "coercion" earlier in this article was provoked by a comment in the "Statesman."

SIRSI TEMPLE THROWN OPEN.

The trustees of the Sirsi temple wire, under date Sept 19:

The famous Marikamha temple has been thrown open to the so-called untouchables.

EUROPEAN MANAGER AND BAILIFF

Story Of Attachment And Its Sequel

CHARGE OF THEFT

The case in which John Allan Wilson, a Director of Goodrich Tyre Co. Ltd., was charged with breaking the seal of a motor car which was attached by the Bailiff of Small Causes Court, was heard by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, on Monday.

The facts of the case as stated by Mr. Ellias, Police Prosecutor, briefly are as under: The accused resided in one of the bungalows of the Davar Estate at Warden Road. One of his servants, named Dinmohmed, obtained a decree against him for Rs. 105-8, being the balance (as alleged) of three months wages. The decree was passed, 'exparte' and under the 'ex-parte' decree, a warrant of attachment was issued on 22nd July. A Bailiff of the Small Causes Court, with two watchmen of the court, accompanied by Dinmohmed's men went to the accused's residence in the morning at about 8 a.m. and knocked at the door. The butler of the accused came out and the Bailiff informed him that he had come with a warrant of attachment and requested him to inform his master. The bailiff waited for 10 minutes but as nobody turned up, Dinmohmed, the plaintiff pointed out the motor car belonging to the accused and requested him to attach it. The Bailiff therefore put a chain round the car, placed four labels over it and sealed it.

BROKE THE SEAL

Magistrate: As the door was open, why did the Bailiff did not go inside the house? He attached the car without proper enquiry whether the car belonged to the accused or somebody else.

Mr. Ellias: The plaintiff told the Bailiff that the furniture in the house was on the hire purchase system.

Magistrate: He should not have relied on the statement of the plaintiff.

Mr. A. R. Gadkari (for the accused): The car belonged to the Company.

Mr. Ellias: In spite of the seal on the car, the accused broke it, and drove away the car.

Continuing Mr. Ellias said, the driver of the accused came out and saw that the car was attached and sealed and therefore refused to drive. Then the accused came, broke the seal and the chain and drove away the car. He is therefore charged under Section 379 I. P. C. with theft of the car.

Mr. Gadkari: On the other hand, the accused went to the police station and told the police officer there what had happened and he was arrested for theft!

Magistrate: For bringing the car to the police station. (Laughter.)

Mr. Ellias: On the complaint of the bailiff the accused was arrested.

Mr. Gadkari: The accused from the police station went to the Small Causes Court and paid the decretal amount under protest. Mr. Kurva, Judge of the Small Causes Court held that there was no proper service of the summons.

MR. DE LIMA'S EVIDENCE

Mr. J. B. De Lima, Bailiff of the Small Causes Court, then substantiated the opening address of the Police Prosecutor and said he attached the car under instructions from the plaintiff.

Magistrate: Whose car was it?

Witness: Plaintiff stated it belonged to the accused.

Continuing witness said that when the driver of the accused came he told him that the car was under attachment. The driver took away his umbrella from the car and did not return.

Magistrate: Why was the plaintiff keen on the attachment of the car?

Witness: Because he thought that the furniture was on the hire purchase system.

Magistrate: Why did you not go inside when the door was open?

Witness: The door was latched.

Magistrate: What steps did you take to recover money before the car was attached?

Witness: I relied upon the accused that the car belonged to the accused.

FLUNG AWAY WARRANT

Continuing witness said after he attached the car, Mr. Wilson came and he told him that he was the Bailiff and had attached his car under a warrant. The accused told him to clear out and refused to listen. He also flung away from his (witness) hand the warrant. On hearing his shouts, the Land Manager of Davar's Estate came and after enquiry advised the accused to pay off the amount under protest. He did not listen to his advice either.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gadkari, accused said he attached the car because he thought that the driver might take it away. Besides, it was arranged beforehand with the plaintiff to attach the car and therefore he took the chain with him. Before attachment, he generally gave time to defendant for payment.

Mr. K. R. Chichgar, Land Manager of Davar, Estate, said the accused was a tenant of Davar's Estate and paid Rs. 300 p.m. as rent. On hearing the shouts of the bailiffs he went to him and on enquiry, advised Mrs. Wilson to pay off the amount under protest, but Mrs. Wilson said that Mr. Wilson would not pay.

Further hearing was adjourned till the 28th instant.

SUBSIDIZED MILK SUPPLY FOR CITY

Impractical And Unsound Says Mr. Talpade

The Bombay Municipal Corporation further considered the report of the Public Health Committee regarding the question of milk supply of Bombay and adjourned till Thursday without coming to any conclusion. It is proposed to subsidise Messrs. B. Prasad and Co. to the extent of Rs. 57,000 who would supply milk from Gujerat under certain conditions:—

Dr. M. V. Mehta in moving the adoption of the report said that the city will be supplied with not less than 10,000 lbs. of milk per day by Messrs. P. Prasad and Co. If the milk was not found satisfactory or conformed to the municipal standard, it would be rejected. The milk will be distributed in Bombay in sealed bottles.

Mr. A. Soares seconded the proposition.

Dr. J. C. Cursetji moved an amendment to record the report.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved another amendment to give Rs. 20,000 in the firts year, Rs. 20,000 in the second year and Rs. 17,000 in the third year instead of giving full subsidy of Rs. 57,000 in one year.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin seconded the amendment.

Mr. M. N. Talpade characterised the scheme as impractical and unsound and urged the House not to waste the municipal money in this way.

The corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

URDU TEXT-BOOKS

Use Of Moulvi Abdullah Khan's Silsala-e-Asafia Commended

A public meeting of the above Anjuman was held on the 15th instant under the presidentship of Maulana Hakim Mir Mohd. Yaqub Saheb Chishti (translator of the holy Quran in Marathi) to bring home to the Muslim public the merits of Maulvi Abdullah Khan's Urdu Text Books, which are also known as Silsale-e-Asafia and to congratulate the School's Committee of the Bombay Corporation on the acceptance of the above text books.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously at the meeting where all the distinguished Urdu-knowing people and men of religious knowledge were present.(

(1) That this meeting congratulates the members of the School's Committee on considering the necessity of moral and cultural education in the daily lessons of young Muslim students and accepting the Silsala-e-Asafia of Maulvi Abdullah Khan to remedy that. That Silsala-e-Asafia is the best of all the so far published Urdu Text Books Series from every point of view; that those people who are opposing the above change are doing so groundlessly, and without considering the good of the Muslim students.

SERIOUS ENCOUNTER WITH TRIBESMEN

Casualties On Both Sides

PESHAWAR, Sept. 19.

Tribesmen sniped and killed one British armoured car soldier reconnoitring near Tormangdarra.

A Party of Paindakhel tribesmen sniped the Warai camp at night, but were driven away by Nawab of Dir's forces who captured four persons and fifteen rifles.

An ambush was laid from Bandagi camp on the night of Saturday resulting in an encounter with a large party of Shamozais. Fifteen to twenty tribesmen and two Indian soldiers were killed in the encounters.—A. P.

THE LUCKY ONES

"Slogans Of Swaraj" Competition Results

FIRST PRIZE OF RS. 1200/-

G. B. BANDEKER, Esq.
c/o P. A. WAGH & CO. CHARNI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SECOND PRIZE OF RS. 200/-

GOVIND GANGARAM KAJREKAR, Esq.,
1st Madhav Bagh, Sutar Lane No. 54, Bombay.

THIRD PRIZE OF RS. 25/- EACH

1. Bhagvandas Nagindas, Esq., Girgaum, Bombay.
2. A. Swami, Ville Parle.
3. Chhaganlal Metapbhai, Godhra.
4. Munchersha Hirjeebhai Variava, Parel.

CONSOLATION PRIZES OF RS. 5/- EACH

1. Bomanji V. Pavri, Tardeo, Bombay.
2. Ramchandra R. Nemalkar, Sion.
3. Miss Banoo K. Irani, Hughes Road, Bombay.
4. Champaklal Maneklal Kanuga, Ahmedabad.
5. Manilal B. Mehta, Godhra.
6. Yasomati Patru, Bhavnagar.
7. Dayalji D. Patel, Gandevi.
8. K. B. Jakkal, Bombay
9. Miss Shirin F. Tarapore, Chowpatty, Bombay.
10. Mangeshrao D. Nadkarni, Kudal.
11. Sulochana P. Mankikar, Belgaum.
12. Adi D. Motivala, Grant Road, Bombay.
13. Vallabhdas R. Mehta, Bombay.
14. Pheroz K. Valifdar, Tardeo, Bombay.
15. T. Balarajayya, Secunderabad.
16. Unis Abdullah, Karachi.
17. Miss Shantaben Bhikabhai Patel, Post Valod.
18. G. Subba Rao, Nagpur.
19. A. C. Handan, Ferozpore.
20. Jivanlal K. Thakar, Bombay.

CORRECT SOLUTION

The order of the correct slogans is as under:—

2: 6: 11: 12: 13: 16: 17: 18: 19: 22: 24: 25

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

(Special Service for the "Chronicle.")

T T ON LONDON.
New York, Sept. 19.

To-day's Closing ...	3.47	5/8
Previous Closing ...	3.47	1/8

T. T. ON NEW YORK.
London, Sept. 19.

Previous Closing ...	3.47	5/8
To-day's Opening ...	3.47	5/8
To-day's Closing ...	3.47	1/8

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau. 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.
OCTOBER.
New York, Sept. 19.

Previous Closing Rate ...	6.65
To-day's Opening Rate	6.70
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate ...	6.75
Difference	+.10

BROACH EXPECTATIONS
April-May Rs. 209

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
OCTOBER.
Liverpool, Sept. 19.

Previous Closing Rate ...	5.43
To-day's Opening Rate	5.27
Difference	—.16
To-day's Closing Rate ...	5.34
Difference	—.09

LONDON SILVER MARKET.
London. Sept. 19.

Silver Ready	17	11/16
Higher		1/8
Silver Forward	17	13/16
Higher		1/8

Market: India bought.

BOMBAY MARKET
Bombay, Sept. 19.

Silver Spot	55	6	0
Bhadarwa	55	6	0
Ashad	55	11	0
Gold	29	2	0
Guinea	18	4	0

CHAPRA'S LEAD

Temples & Well Trown Open

(From a Correspondent.)

CHAPRA, Sept. 19

A meeting was held in the Dharmanathji temple yesterday, Pt. Shyam Narayan Chaturvedi presiding, when Pt. Bharat Mishra spoke exhorting the public to eradicate untouchability.

Dharmanathji temple and Jalramdas temple were thrown open to the "Depressed" Classes Manjha Babu has already thrown open his temple and well

PALLADIUM
PALLADIUM
SAFETY RAZOR BLADES
For a cool, smooth shave there's nothing like a PALLADIUM BLADE. Get a packet to-day. They are most economical.

RAVAL CEMENT TILES ARE BEST
RAVAL & Co
Bank Street, Fort
BOMBAY.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

Palmy Days will Soon be Here

EDDIE CANTOR'S TRIUMPH— Booking is now going on at ROSES and at PATHE CINEMA RELEASE DATE 24TH SEPT.

Country-Wide Support To Save-Gandhi Movement

UNTOUCHABILITY MUST BE WIPED OUT

ACCEPT RAJAH-MOONJE PACT

Bombay Depressed Classes' Association's Letter To Gandhiji

(The following is a copy of a letter sent to Mahatma Gandhi in the Yeravada Central Prison, on behalf of Provincial branch of the All-India Depressed Classes Association, Bombay, over the signatures of Messrs. P. N. Rajbhoj, Bagde, Kamble and others.)

Dear Mahatmaji,+We, the President and Members of the All-India Depressed Classes Association, Bombay Presidency, Branch, Poona have learnt with profound sorrow that you have resolved to fast unto death if the settled fact of the Communal Award is not unsettled. We are equally sorry to learn that the Prime Minister is not at all prepared to alter a syllable of this Award. He has, however, left open one way out of the difficulty, viz, that if the Caste Hindus and the Depressed Classes agree to accept a particular formula, he would accept it himself and would so amend the Award. Such a formula has, indeed, been already found and accepted by a great majority of the Depressed Classes, that formula being the famous Raja Moonje Pact. Now it is no use disguising the fact that a certain section of our own communities would have nothing to do with this Pact. The Prime Minister apparently justifies is position by pointing to the divergence existing between these two parties; and strangely enough the impression in official circles is that this latter group is numerically the stronger of the two and therefore, more representative of the opinion of the Depressed Classes in general.

The fact of the matter is not that the group is numerically stronger but that it has had given to it better opportunities of putting its own case at the proper place. Now, the strength of this group remains what it is for this reason that there is a vague fear in the mind of most of them that you are not only against separate electorate but also against reservation of seats. Interested parties have spread this version of your views among the Depressed Classes with deliberate assiduity. No wonder, therefore, most of them who have, with the deepest thankfulness, hailed your services in the matter of their social uplift, have stood aloof from this Pact. They fear that without reserved seats their interests will not be safeguarded nor are their fears, we submit, ill-founded They certainly wish that nothing in the proposed constitution should be done which shall widen the existing gulf between the higher classes and Depressed Classes as separate electorates would certainly do; but at the same time they also wish that some provision be made for safeguarding thir interests which have good need to be safeguarded.

SUPPORT RAJA-MOONJE PACT

We think that statesmanship lies in harmonising these two views and submit that the Raja-Moonje Pact has successfully harmonised them. If, therefore, you declare your readiness to assent to this Pact, most of those who have stood aloof from it or have joined the Separatists' move will come over to the Raja's party. Having his arms thus well strengthened, Mr. Raja will be in a position in which position he is even now—to request the Premier to amend his Award in the light of this new position. The Premier too will generously undo what he has done, knowing as he does, that perfect unanimity can never be secured and may never be expected when divergent views hold the field. To bring about this change, your whole-hearted support to the Raja-Moonje Pact, is quite essential. We, therefore, request you most humbly to make this declaration at a very early date and thus save the Hindu Religion from disruption and the country from the terrible strain which your proposed fast will put upon it."

KITH AND KIN

Arya Samaj Support For Mahatma

To consider the duty of Hindus towards Mahatma Gandhi a mass meeting was held on Sunday at 6-30 p.m. in the Arya Samaj Mandir, Girgaum, and the following resolutions were passed:—

This meeting of Hindus of Bombay held in the Arya Samaj Mandir has heard with grave anxiety the news of Mahatmaji's resolve to fast unto death and before Mahatmaji puts his resolve into practice appeals fervently to all Hindus to throw open wells, schools, streets and all religious places to the depressed classes and grant them all rights, religious, social and political and consider them their own kith and kin. As this is beneficial to the Hindu society and the Indian nation, every Hindu present in this meeting takes a vow to act accordingly, and earnestly appeals to other Hindus to act similarly and root out untouchability.

This meeting is in full concurrence with Mahatmaji's view that the depressed classes are not separate from the Hindu society but are part and parcel of it, and so believes tha in this respect the future constitution of India should be based on Mahatma Gandhi's views.

FASTING DAY.

The Arya Samaj calls upon all the Hindus, irrespective of caste or creed, to observe September 20 as a day for fasting and prayer. It is hoped that Mahatmaji's great step for removal of untouchability will touch the heart of public and soon the communal award will be changed on the lines suggested by Mahatmaji.

Accordingly prayers will be held on September 20 at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) in the Arya Samaj Mandir, Kakadwadi, Girgaum.

PUBLIC PRAYER AT MALAD

MALAD, Monday.

In view of Mahatma Gandhi beginning his "fast unto death" on Tuesday, September 20, a public prayer will be held in the compound of the Podar Estate, Malad, to-day at 9 p.m. (S. T.) under the presidentship of Mr. Chandrapasad Tricumlal Lakhia, solicitor, to pray for the long life of Mahatma Gandhi.

The above notice is signed by Messrs. Chunilal Girdhardas, Pranvallabhdas Hargovindas, Isherlal Pranjivandas Parekh, Nagardas I. Patel, Bhaishanker P. Davé, Manishanker Dalashankar Rishi, Revashankar Durlabhji Mehta, Mohanlal Bhaishanker, Kishanlal Jagannath and Govind Keroba Date.

YOUTHS TO FAST

(From our own Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 18.

Two more youths, Mr. Shantilal Chimanlal, residing in Ghanchi's Street, and Mr. Ramesh Chandra Narandas Kachhia, of Jamalpur, have decided to fasting unto death or as long as Mahatmaji continues fasting. Mr. Ramesh Chandra has decided to continue his fasts so long as foreign cloth merchants is not stop selling that cloth.

REQUEST TO DR. AMBEDKAR

—:o:—

KHARAGPUR (Bengal) Sept. 19.

The secretary of the Kshatriya Mehar Sabha wires to-day:—

Under the presidentship of Mr. Gauri Sahankar Gajaway an urgent general meeting was held at Kharagpur of the Kshatriya Mehar Sabha on Saturday evening, to request Dr. Ambedkar not to overlook Mahatmaji's resolve to fast till death and urged upon him to change his views so far as it was possible to reach a point of reconciliation as the Sabha believed that the saving of Mahatmaji's life depended much on Dr. Ambedkar's making necessary changes in his rightful claims. The Shabha also expressed its sincere gratitude to Mahatmaji and declared that it was much moved by his great resolve and appealed to him to postpone his fast and thus give a chance to class and caste Hindu leaders to arrive at a suitable compromise.—A. P.

STABBED AND RAN

Quarrel Over Grapes Basket

BOMBAY, Monday.

A Muslim was killed and another was seriously injured this morning as a sequel to a quarrel that arose between them. The incident happened at Crawford Market this morning at 7-30 while both the assailant and the victims were cutting open baskets containing grapes. The assialant ran away after stabbing both the victims and he is still absconding.

It appears that Sadaralli, who is employed at the Crawford Market was cutting open grapes' baskets early this morning when one Mohemed Poonawala came to him on a private affair. A hot discussion ensued and suddenly, it is alleged, Poonawala brought out a clasp knife and stabbed Sadaralli in the chest. Mohamad Umar, who was to his Being afraid that he would be ing next to Sadaralli, came to his rescue, when he was also stabbed by Poonawala.

Beng afraid that he would be caught by the police, the assailant immediately took to his heels towards the Kalbadevi. Both Sadaralli and Umer tried to chase him, but Sudaralli fell down unconscious on the road when he had not gone far. The police who were informed of the incident, removed both of them to the G. T. Hospital. Sadaralli succumbed to his injury five minutes after he was taken to hospital. Umer, whose condition is serious, is detained in hospital for treatment.

Poonawala, who ran towards Kalbadevi, has not yet been traced.

ALLAHABAD CONFERENCE

Allahabad.—A meeting of the committee of the All-India Depressed Classes Federation will be held in Allahabad on Saturday (September 24), under the presidentship of Mr Muneswamy Pillai, M.L.C. of Madras.—A. P.

STATIONERY MERCHANTS

The Bombay Stationery Merchants' Association has resolved that all its members should keep closed their shops on Sept. 20, the day on which Mahatma Gandhi begins his fast.

GOLPITHA TEMPLE

Mr. Mulji Ranchordas, 355-57, Samuel Street, Bombay, writes:—To save the precious life of our belowed Mahatmaji and as a token of our sincerity in dealings with the question of the depressed classes, I have kept open my temple of Shiva situated on my property at Trimbak Parasharam Street, near Golpitha, Bombay, for all the Harijans.

THROWING OPEN TEMPLES TO HARIJANS

Bombay Citizens Asked To Take A Vow

Bombay, Monday.

A resolution appealing to all Hindus to throw open wells, schools, streets and all religious places for Depressed Classes and grant them equal religious, social and political rights, was unanimously passed by a meeting of Hindus at the Arya Samaj Mandir or Sunday evening.

The meeting was largely attend and Pandit Dwijendranath Sarma presided.

MR. HORNIMAN LOSES APPEAL

Cannot Travel Higher Class By Lower Class Ticket

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. Justice Patker and Mr. Justice Barlee, at the High Court, dismissed the appeal filed by Mr. B. G. Horniman against the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, directing him to pay Rs. 48-11 annas for travelling from Bombay to Delhi in the first class compartment with a second class ticket.

Mr. Justice Patker observed that as the only second class compartment which was available was full of "zenana" ladies, it was difficult to hold that Mr. Horniman was not justified in refusing to travel in that compartment. But section 67 of the Railway Act, did not permit him to travel on a higher class. The only remedy open to him was to travel in a lower class, and claim a refund for the difference in the fares.

As regards the penalty of Rs. 6, his lordship held it was rightly claimed by the G. I. P. Railway.

Mr. Justice Barlee observed that assuming that Mr. Horniman was justified in refusing accommodation in the second class compartment, he could not travel higher class under section 67.

JURISDICTION.

Both the judges held that the High Court had jurisdiction to entertain this application, and that the Presidency Magistrate trying this case was not a mere "personna designata" as contended by the Railway.

Mr G N Thakore, with Mr. V.N Chhatrapati, appeared for Mr. Horniman, and Mr. B K Desai for the G.I.P Railway

LEADERS APPEAL FOR GANDHI WEEK

The following is the full text of the appeal:—

The country will celebrate Gandhi Week from September 27, to October 2, the former date being the birthday of Gandhiji according to the Vikram Samvat and the latter according to the Christian era.

The most appropriate way to celebrate this week is to devote it to the cause which is so near to his heart,—the cause of the poverty-stricken millions of his countrymen It is now being widely recognised that the one really practical and helpful way of reaching out relief to the toiling and half-starved population living in the distant villages is through the revival and development of the ancient industry of hand-spinning and hand-weaving. The relief that can be offered through this industry depends materially on the extent to which cloth produced from handspun yarn is consumed by the people. The greater the demand for khadi, that is to say, handspun and handwoven cloth, the larger and more extensive will be the relief that can be made available to the villagers who are so much in need of it.

Khadi work has been making steady progress, but the general trade depression, which is all over the world, has for some time been seriously affecting the demand for khadi, with the result that stocks are accumulating in the centres devoted to the production of this cloth. At the same time the slump in the prices of agricultural products that has been brought about by this very depression has made worse the conditions of the villagers and consequently increased their need for the relief that this industry offers by way of a supplementary occupation.

Hence we appeal to the citizens of Bombay to help us in exhausting the accumulated stocks of khadi during this week and thereby make a substantial contribution to this humanitarian work.

The certified Bhandars of Bombay have now with them stocks to the value of over Rs. 3,00,000 and we feel, that the Bombay public can easily take up this stock during this very week and thereby enable the All-India Spinners' Association to remit this amount at once to the villagers. To bring about this end, we venture to make the following suggestions:—

(1) Every citizen should resolve to purchase only khaddar for his Diwali and winter requirements.

(2) The various trades and other public associations, the legal, the medical and other liberal professions as well as the student world should make arrangements to sell as much Khadi as possible during the week amongst their members.

(3) The women of Bombay and their associations should make an organised effort to carry khadi to as many homes as possible.

To facilitate sale of khaddar during this week the Bombay Bhandars certified by the All-India Spinners' Association have jointly arranged to issue special khadi coupons ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 100. These coupons will enable khadi workers to canvass orders amongst their friends without having to carry khadi pieces with them The coupons can be had for cash at any of the shops certified by the All-India Spinners' Association, a list of which is given below. The purchasers of the coupons can at any time visit any of the Khadi Bhandars certified by the All-India Spinners' Association and can purchase cloth of their selection to the value of the coupon.

1. A. I. S. A. Khadi Bhandar, 396, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

2. Shoorji Vallabhdas Khadi Bazaar, Musjid Bunder Road, Bombay 3.

3 A. I. S. A., G. Ward District Khadi Bhandar, Kohinoor Cinema Buildings, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, Bombay 14.

4. Khadi Printing and Dyeing Works, Khadi Shop, 113, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay 4.

5. Suddha Khadi Bhandar Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

6. Moti Khadi Bhandar, Dadiseth Agiary Lane, Kalbadevi Bombay 2.

The appeal is signed by Sir Lallubhai Shamaldas, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. Veljee Lakhamsey Napoo and others.

C. P. WOMEN'S LEAD

NAGPUR, Sept. 19.

A public meeting of women on Sunday night discussed the situation arising out of Mahatma Gandhi's proposed fast. Mrs. Anusuyabai Kale presided.

Speakers included one woman from the Depressed Classes. The meeting adopted two resolutions, one expressing complete confidence in Mahatma Gandhi, India's sole leader, while the other assured him that women would exert themselves to the utmost to remove Untouchability.

The Law students held a meeting and decided to suspend normal work to-morrow by abstaining from attending the classes.—A.P.

DOHAD APPEAL

DOHAD, Sept. 18.

Members of the Hindu community including the Depressed Classes of Dohad, Panch Mahals, Dohad district, have sent an appeal to Dr. Ambedkar requesting that for the welfare of the Depressed Classes the Hindu community and for preserving the nationality of India, and especially to save the life of Mahatma Gandhi, he should agree to the principle of joint electorates. The appeal is signed by a number of public men.

"MOTHER INDIA'S CLAMOROUS DEMAND"

FOR

100 per cent. SWADESHI PIECEGOODS

HAS BEEN MET BY

Bawasons Textile Regd.

BAWA PARDUMAN SINGH & SONS.

REGD. TRADE MARK.

SHIP BRAND

SPECIALITY: BLEACHED and DYED CREPE.

A range of more than one score

FAST COLOURS

To meet the most fastidious tastes.

Beware of Cheap and Spurious Imitations in lower quality and loose colours.

Use Crepe specially manufactured for BAWA PARDUMAN SINGH & SONS by the Morarjee Goculdass Spg. & Wvg. Mills for SHIRTS, BLOUSES, FROCKS, SADRA, KAFNI, CURTAINS, ETC.

FULL VALUE and FULL RETURN for YOUR MONEY.

MAKE SURE that you PURCHASE CLOTHS of the ABOVE-NOTED TRADE-MARK.

Other Varieties in Piecegoods:—

DRILLS & TWILLS, BLEACHED and FAST-BLUE, Superfine Bleached and Dyed LONGCLOTH, SUITINGS, TABLECLOTH, ETC., ETC.

BAWA PARDUMAN SINGH & SONS.

CHANDRA CHOWK, Mulji Jetha Market, BOMBAY NO. 2.

Head Office:—AMRITSAR.

Branches:—CALCUTTA, DELHI, LAHORE and QUETTA.

EXAMPLE IS BETTER THAN PRECEPT!

MAHATMA GANDHIJI

(During his stay on the Nandi Hills)

USED ONLY

MYSORE SANDAL SOAP

Agents:—Ramjanally Ebrahim & Co.,

81, Princess Street - - - BOMBAY, 2.

ALLAHABAD ARRESTS

Books And Registers Seized

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 19.

The local police arrested yesterday fifteen Congressmen assembled in a house of the Hewett Road at a meeting alleged to be in connection with the District Congress Committee. A sum of about Rs. 150, some books and registers found in the house were seized.

A meeting of the Depressed Classes organised by the Allahabad Hindus adopted a resolution deploring Mahatma Gandhi's fast and condemning the separate electorates.

The committee of the local Depressed Classes Association repudiated the proceedings of the meeting and Mr. B. Ramprasad Jaiswir, member of the Federation, got up and protested, pointing out that the resolution could not be considered as no untouchables were present and then left the meeting.

The visit of Dr. Ambedkar is anxiously looked forward to.—A. P.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held this evening, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the hall of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Sukhadvala Buildings, Hornby Road, when Dr. B. T. Ankleswaria, M.A. will expound Gatha Ushtavaiti Chapter I (Yasna Ha 43) sections 11 and 12.

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF.

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E.I.C Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening, midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE: — The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross-Rate. We receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS: — Quotations of Liverpool and New York Future together with Bombay quotations and expectation (Dharna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST:—Based scientifically on astrological calculations, and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE.

Further particulars from:—
COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU
181, Esmail Building, 1st Floor,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
P'hone No. 24241.
Tel: "VANUSET."

Progress
1931-32
discloses
an INCREASE of
50%
of completed Business
OVER
1930-1931
For Details and Agency apply to:
UNIQUE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.
10, Canning Street, CALCUTTA
or
Chief Agents:
Messrs. Asiatic Trading Co.,
33, Meadows St. Fort, Bombay.

Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers

Scientist Afraid Of His Own Invention

ROBOT WHICH WILL ANNIHILATE WHOLE ARMY CORPS

Alpha, the £6,000 Robot, which has been on view at the Radio Exhibition at Olympia and which took 14 years of a man's time to create, can be destroyed by the utterance of a single word!

What the word is, is the secret of Mr. Harry May, the inventor, and he will not hesitate to pronounce it to prevent his Robot falling into evil hands.

"I shall destroy the Robot before I die," he said.

Mr. May has already refused a £10 000 offer to commercialise his invention, because he does not wish it to be used for wrong purposes or to endanger the life of mankind.

"Put this machine man in an armoured car," he said, "give him a Lewis gun to play with, and he could annihilate a whole army corps.

"Think what an army of well-trained Robots could do. As long as I live that shall never happen I would destroy my invention first."

FANTASTIC DREAMS.

Nevertheless, Mr. May has fantastic dreams of a Robot race. He pictures to himself May's Universal Robots, an army of soulless machine men doing the physical work of the world and leaving man free to develop his brain.

But for him it is not such an impossible dream. The Robot he has already made can talk, read, and stand up, wave his arms, and is sinisterly human.

For 14 years Mr. May threw himself into the work of creating his machine man.

"Gradually I got to be like a Robot myself," he said. "I could think of nothing else, but the man I was making.

"I shunned society. I spoke to no one. I just wanted to be alone with Alpha.

"I became as inhuman as he was himself. There seemed a curious kinship between us two, and sometimes he seemed to throw me a knowing grin.

"I could not eat or sleep. I would wake up in the middle of the night and find I had omitted something that Alpha must have.

"Back to work at a feverish pace. I tried to get away from him, but he always pulled me back. There was no rest. I was his master, but sometimes I wondered if I was not really his slave.

"It became a race between my health, my life, and the completion of the Robot.

STEEL FIST.

"Once completed, there was always the risk of something going wrong and Alpha, like Frankenstein's monster, turning upon its creator.

"Recently a wire snapped and the mighty steel fist of my three-and-a-half ton Robot crashed down on my skull, cutting it open.

"I was three weeks in hospital. Alpha tried it again the other day. His great arm struck me a glancing blow on the forehead. Besides that he gave me several nasty shocks.

"Alpha may be dangerous, and there is always the tense nervous strain watching him for tricks like that. Always you've got to be careful and cautious in your treatment of him. He is just a soulless machine but....."

FIRST NEWSPAPER LIBRARY

British Museum At Colindale

The British Museum Newspaper Library at Colindale (Hendon) was opened in mail week by Professor Gilbert Murray, who was supported at an informal ceremony by Dr. G. F. Hill, Director of the Museum. Mr. W. A. Marsden, Keeper of Printed Books, and Mr A. I. Ellis, Superintendent of the Reading Room.

It is the first newspaper library to have been built in this country, and contains not only our own newspapers but representative papers from the leading countries of the world. All the London newspapers for the past and present centuries—more than seventy thousand volumes—and all the foreign and colonial papers—another sixty-eight thousand volumes—have been taken to Hendon from Bloomsbury. Most of the provincial and the Scottish and Irish papers, dating from the seventeenth century, had been there since 1905, and now the remaining fourteen thousand volumes hitherto at Bloomsbury have been added, the repository where the others were stored having been connected by corridors with the new building. The present total of English provincial, Scottish and Irish newspapers is one hundred and thirty-five thousand volumes.

There were three miles of shelves in the old building, and in the new there are eleven more, the total number of volumes now occupying them being more than a quarter of a million. If as is estimated, five thousand volumes are added every year, the new building will suffice for fifteen years, and ground has been taken for a future scheme of building for a hundred and fifty years.

THE OLD NEWSPAPER ROOM.

The old Newspaper Room at Bloomsbury will be used as a State Paper Reading Room. There too, will still remain the London newspapers prior to the year 1800. They are contained mainly in the valuable Burney collection of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. A second copy of "The Times" from the year 1811 will also be available.

Of State Papers, English, Colonial, and foreign, including papers presented to Parliament, Government publications (Blue and White books), and complete sets of Hansard and the Lords' and Commons' Journals there are a quarter of a million volumes, between three and four times the number of books on the three floors of the main reading-room. The Directories are there, too—the London Directory from the year 1738. Under the heading of Directories are included Army, Navy, Clergy, and Law Lists—the Law List from 1777.

For the time being, until the old Newspaper Reading Room can be re-opened, accommodation is being prepared for readers in the corridor.

THE NEW READING ROOM.

The new room provided for readers at Colindale is almost double the size of the old Newspaper Room at Bloomsbury, and is a delightful room to work in. There are fifty-three seals each with ample space and its own electric light, and there are seventeen large windows those on the south side of the room being draped with blue curtains.

The Library is under the control of the Keeper of Printed Books: Mr. J. A. McDonald, who has been at Hendon since 1915 and has half a century's association with the British Museum, is the officer in charge, Mr. Shearcroft, who was in charge of the Newspaper Room at Bloomsbury, being second and Mr. J. H. Payton third, in command.

A staff of seven men and ten women are kept constantly employed binding the newspapers in yearly and half-yearly volumes. They are now binding last year's papers. The smallest volume that has been bound at any time is "Barnard's Statistics," 5 in. by 4 in., and the largest the Skibbereen "Eagle," 3 ft. 3 in. by 2 ft. 6 in.

The old building at Hendon, known as the repository, was a building of two floors. The new building, 268 feet in length and 52 in breadth, has six. It is a steel-frame building with concrete floors and brick walls. All the floors are being made dust proof, and the asphalt roof has been protected by three inches of pea gravel, which gives it the appearance of a sea beach.

Four canteens have been provided for the library and building staffs, and there are electric lifts to all floors. The newspaper galleries are eight feet high, and every shelf can be reached without the necessity for library steps. The building is heated by hot-water radiation.

by the Office of Works. Mr. John

The work has been carried out H. Markham F R I B A. being the architect.—"The Observer."

Surat Hindus To Fast On Tuesday

SURAT, Sept. 18

In pursuance of Pandit Malaviya's and Dr. Moonjee's appeals to Hindus, the local Hindu Sabha has convened a meeting of Hindus for the evening of the 20th in the Arya Samaj Hall, and has called upon all Hindus to observe a fast on the 20th.—A.P.

LATE PROF. MOINUDDIN AHMAD

An Appreciation

Z. A. B. writes:—

The late Professor Moinuddin Ahmad, originally hailed from Meerut. He was in charge of Persian section at the Wilson College for the last so many years. He was a profound scholar not only in Urdu and Persian, but in Sanskrit as well, a language which I feel ashamed to say, is entirely neglected by the present-day Musalmans. He had two or three interesting works in Urdu to his credit, dealing with the ancient civilisation of the Hindus. One work which was reviewed in these pages some years back, pertained to the cow-sacrifice in ancient India, in which the learned Professor had proved, by numerous Sanskrit quotations, that the Hindus of ancient times did not cherish the same feeling of reverence for the cow as is the case to-day. A few other books were also under preparation and they will now remain unfinished for ever. Although the late Professor was all along in charge of Persian, yet he dedicated, as it were, his whole earthly life to the cause of Sanskrit which he studied with almost religious zeal and fervour. In this respect he can be favourably compared with the late Prof. Browne who though a Professor of Arabic, remained devoted to Persian literature throughout his life.

Prof. Ahmad was most unostentatious. He was, for instance, unmindful about his dress. As a matter of fact he was, in the case of his clothes, simple to a fault. I have never seen any other professor in so simple a dress as was worn by the late Prof. Ahmad. The truth is that he lived or tried to live like a true student, caring for the worldly things as little as possible.

He was a great collector of old paintings, and it is fortunate that he was able to save his large collection of old paintings, a few years before his premature demise, by handing over the same to the Muslim University, Aligarh, where they are all treasured up in the Picture Gallery. The late Prof. also gave away part of his life-long savings, something like Rs. 27,000, to the University to be spent towards the preservation and maintenance of the Picture Gallery.

Prof. Ahmad was a staunch supporter of the women's education and he used to help silently many Muslim institutions which aim at helping the cause of women.

In his manners Professor Ahmad simple, sweet and unostentatious like a child.

May his soul rest in ever-lasting peace!

CLARION CALL TO INDIAN LEADERS

Mr. H. K. Hales, M.P. for Hanley, who is on a visit to India, writes:

Mr. Gandhi's declaration of his determination to starve himself to death has only precipitated a crisis which was slowly but surely enveloping the country. In a few days India may be in a state of civil war and a situation created which will baffle both the Government of India and the Indian people. The situation as it exists to-day is in my opinion the most critical that has ever confronted the nation. On its solution depends either the ruin or salvation of the country. On the immediate action of the Indian leaders everything depends.

I send out a clarion call to such men as:

Rabindra Nath Tagore
Madan Mohan Malaviya
M. R. Jayakar
Shaukat Ali
Tej Bahadur Sapru
Joshi
M. C. Rajah
B. S. Moonje

and others, upon whose shoulders now rest the crushing burden of saving the country for all time. It is inconceivable that the nation can stand by with folded hands and see its respected leader sink into his grave. Yet on the one hand the Government have announced their unalterable decision while on the other Mr. Gandhi is adamant in his determination to end his life. It is an impasse with but one outlet. Every other door is closed.

R. T. C. AT DELHI.

As I have suggested in my articles in the press during the last few weeks, the time has now come, the hour has struck, when the leaders of the various communities in India must foregather at an Indian Round Table Conference at Delhi and once and for all solve this tremendous question on which the future prosperity of India entirely depends. The crisis has always discovered the man. To-day he must arise and give the country a lead which will save it from the approaching catastrophe. The sands are running out—in a few days this priceless opportunity will have passed away never to be regained. Let it not be said that at the time of India's direst need there is none of her sons who will rise and consolidate the nation.

LEADERSHIP OF HINDUS ON TRIAL

Mr. Prakasam's Appeal To Bombay Conference

Sjt. T. Prakasam writes:

The Conference of Depressed Classes and other Hindu leaders proposed to be convened by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on the 17th and 18th September at Bombay on the 19th instant. The Executive Committee of the Madras Provincial Depressed Classes Federation met on the 14th inst. and arrived at a decision that they could not give up separate electorates and sent a wire to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya regretting their inability to attend the Conference owing to short notice. They as well as other friends who could not proceed to Delhi for the same reason should now find it convenient to proceed to Bombay to attend the Conference on the 19th instant.

The venue and the date had been changed evidently to enable the leaders of the Madras Provincial Depressed Classes Federation and also leaders of other provinces who advocate separate electorates and the other leaders of the Depressed Classes who have been advocating joint electorates with reservations and also the Hindu leaders of different provinces to meet in Bombay and make their own contribution towards the solution of the most difficult problem of the hour.

NEED FOR CO-OPERATION.

This is not a question that can be settled without the cooperaion of the different schools of thought. The cause and the occasion are such that personal or party differences must be forgotten in approaching this solution. We should be all glad that the venue is shifted to Bombay where Dr. Ambedkar is now staying so that all the Provincial leaders of the Depressed Classes Federation would have the opportunity of meeting amongst themselves and also meeting in the general Conference on the 19th instant and do their best to arrive at an agreement on this important question.

A settlement of this question between the two sections of the Hindu community if accomplished will in fact prove that India is able to settle her own differences and that she is competent to establish self-government in the land without the aid and the support of others. The leadership of the two sections of the Hindu community and the leadership of the whole of India is now in the final stages of its trial.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has wired that I should invite the leaders of the Depressed Classes in South India on his behalf for the Conference. I am doing my best to see the leaders in the City. It is not physically possible to get into personal touch with the leaders in the districts owing to shortness of time. I therefore, appeal to all of them to respond to the invitation extended to them.

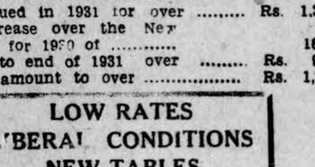
"NO BETTER FRIEND TO GOVT."

The announcement made by Mr. Haig, the Home Member to the Government of India is a very halting and timid one. It is this timidity that has been the cause of so much suffering in the country. The Government here as well as in England have not been able to realise that they cannot find a better friend than Gandhiji. Even at this last stage they wish to keep him under restraint so that he would not say or do anything to advance the cause of Civil Disobedience. It is long since the cause of Civil Disobedience has passed out of the hands of the leaders of India and has centred itself in the hearts of the mass-population. It must be clear to every thinking man's mind what Mahatma Gandhi's death means, and what the future of India is. I hope that all the Provincial Governments and the Government of India would do their best to bring about such a settlement in the next few days.

The chemist will be particularly pleased to sell it to you because he knows that the integral worth of 'CAFIASPIRIN' makes contented customers.

'CAFIASPIRIN' spells *quality* of the highest order, being of excellent effect and purity and thoroughly harmless. The world renowned BAYER-CROSS guarantees this.

And now, prove for yourself the truth of this. Your chemist has 'CAFIASPIRIN' waiting for you!

The Special Aspirin for the Tropics


Safe and Effective

Let Body and Brain Workers
Take from To-day
ZANDU
Draksh-Asava
Delicious & Best
Body and Brain Refresher

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
Head Office:—National Insurance Buildin
7, Council House Street CALCUTTA.

New Policies Issued in 1931 for over	Rs.	1,32,33,000
Showing an ncrease over the New Business figure for 1930 of		16.54 p.c.
Claims paid up to end of 1931 over	Rs.	90,00,000
Invested Funds amount to over	Rs.	1,75,00,000

LOW RATES
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
NEW TABLES
NEW BENEFITS

For particulars & Agencies please write to
Branch Secretary, Alice Bldg., Hornby Road Bombay,
R. G. DAS & CO.,
Managers.

FIRE and ACCIDENT RISKS
covered by
NATIONAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY., LTD.,
NATIONAL INSURANCE BUILDING,
7 Council House Street, Calcutta.
For particulars & Agencies please write to:—
M. P. GOCULDAS & CO.,
23, Yusuf Bldg., Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay.
R. G. DAS & CO.
Managers.

INSURE WITH THE
SOUTH INDIAN
General Assurance Company Limited
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN
Branches AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT India.
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—381 Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
WANTED immediately INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.
Apply to Post Box No. 894, G. P. O., Bombay.

FOUR POPULAR BOOKS

THE HEART OF HINDUSTAN

By Dr. Sir S. RADHAKRISHNAN, M.A.

Prof. Radhakrishnan presents to the Western world in his own inimitable language all that 's truest, noblest and best in Hindu religion and thought.

CONTENTS:—The Heart of Hinduism, The Hindu Idea of God, The Hindu Dharma, Islam and Indian Thought, Hindu Thought and Christian Doctrine, Buddhism, and Indian Philosophy.

The Modern Review:—"The papers are thoughtful and inspiring, as everyone knows Prof. Radhakrishna's discourses are, and the presentation of the subjects by their writer is inimitable in lucidity and vigour. The writer is one of those rare spirits who have made Hindu philosophy understandable to the Western readers."

The Hindu:—"An admirable survey and interpretation of Hindu thought."

Young Men of India:—"Gives in essence the Professor's interpretation of the religious situation in India and his message for the times."

The Hindustan Review:—"Prof. Radhakrishnan presents to the Western world all that is truest, noblest and best in Hindu religion and thought."

SECOND EDITION

Price Re. One: To Subs. of "I. R." As. 12.

NINTH EDITION

THE BHAGAVAD GITA

WITH THE TEXT IN DEVANAGRI AND AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION

By Dr. ANNIE BESANT

More than a lakh and thirty thousand copies of this sacred Scripture of the Hindus have already been sold and now another ten thousand copies of this astonishingly cheap edition are issued for the benefit of the public. The 'slokas' are printed in Sanskrit Devanagari.

Price As. Four.

MAHATMA GANDHI

THE MAN AND HIS MISSION

A revised and enlarged edition of his life and teachings, with an account of his activities in South Africa and India down to his "Salt March" and the famous Irwin-Gandhi Pact, the Rupture and the agreement with Lord Willingdon, his departure for London to attend the second Round Table Conference and his message from "S. S. Rajputana." The book contains appreciations by The Rt. Hon. Sastri, Tagore, Romain Rolland, Rev. Holmes, Sarojini Naidu, Lord Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. Polak, Prof. Gilbert Murray, Mr. George Slocombe, etc.

Price Rupee One.

To Subscribers of the "Indian Review," As. 12.

HIND SWARAJ

OR

INDIAN HOME RULE

By MAHATMA GANDHI

"It is certainly my good fortune that this booklet of mine is receiving wide attention. In my opinion it is a book which can be put into the hands of a child. It teaches the gospel of love in the place of that of hate. It replaces violence with self-sacrifice. It pits soul force against brute force. It has gone through several editions and I commend it to those who would care to read it. I withdraw nothing except one word of it, and that in deference to a lady friend."—Mr. Gandhi in the "Young India." Third and New Edition.

Price Annas Eight.

To Subscribers of the "Indian Review," As. 6.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of the "Indian Review." Any one who desires to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5 (Five) one year's subscription to the Review in advance by M.O. V.P.P.'s will not be sent.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

REWARD of Rs. 500

MAHATMA PRADATIA MIRACULOUS HERB.

The mere sight of it cures at once serious scorpion bites and the bites of hornets and bees also. Cures lakhs of sufferers and keeps it for hundreds of years and its efficiency is unaffected. Price Re. 1 per root. Reward of Rs. 500 if proved fallible. B. Brij Nandan Sahai, B.A., B.L. Advocate, Patna High Court writes:—"It can be used for curing hundreds. It is an innocent herb and deserves public patronage."

AKHIL KISHORE RAM, No. 22.
P.O. Katrisarai, GAYA.

Sunlight And Fresh Air Are Necessary

BUT NO NEED FOR ORGANISED NUDISM, SAYS ARTIST

Mr. C.R. Nevinson, the Artist, writes in "Daily Express":—

In the course of my profession, it has been my privilege, and sometimes misfortune, to have seen some hundreds, if not thousands, of people in the nude.

The nude means nothing to me, yet I confess that when I do see beauty nude I get a thrill, a thrill which is equivalent to seeing a flower with the florist's paper taken off. I regard the human body as one of the most beautiful things in nature, and quite the most wonderful, and as pure as a lily or a birch tree.

It revolts me that this civilization with its false concentions, has caused children to become stunted and diseased. I regard rickets and tuberculosis as the most immoral and degraded fruit of social taboos.

Science has proved that fresh air and sunlight are the most necessary things for the human body, and the lack of either is the hotbed of sixty per cent. of human misery and sucering.

The Court, big business, and religious denominations have insisted for many years on a superfluity of clothing, which has caused, not merely rickets and consumption, but a steady physical deterioration of so-called civilised people.

NO PRUDERY.

For once my enemies are right; I am no prude, yet I am violently against nudism as an organised movement. I am in favour of abolishing every conceivable restraint which causes unhappiness and unhealthiness in mind or body, and I feel, it is the duty of all to expose their bodies and their lungs to as much fresh air and sunlight as possible. But why cannot they do this in private instead of among hundreds of other people?

Because of my enthusiasm for this healthy reaction against the inane restraiints which have grown up from the dark ages, I fear that a definite nudist campaign, efficiently organised, will cause an equally well-organised opposition.

As we well know, in this country, opposition, consisting of the dirty-minded, the petty tyrant, the jack-in-office, and the old women of both sexes, is the cause which is invariably triumphant, and the only one respected in Government circles.

In Germany, where the organised cult of nudism is largest, we have seen my fears vindicated. The police have recently issued regulations to suppress it. In this country, as the English are an extremist people in regard to conventions, it is inevitable that our nudist organisations will be exploited by a type of man who is to be too careful in their own interests.
too ardently unconventional, and the movement will, therefore, become disgraced by a few, and ruined for the many.

Every man of the world, every magistrate, every lawyer and many young girls know that this cult is peculiarly open to degradation. and I do feel that if health and sanity are ever to be restored to this civilization, this cannot be stated too plainly, and nudists cannot be too careful in their own interests.

I am convinced that all the medical profession would agree with me that absolute nudism is totally unnecessary to fight the scourge of rickets and consumption. The movement we want in this country is for scanty clothing, clothing penetrable by violet ray and fresh air; and, for once, this form of clothng is economically possible to all.

Complete nudism can still be practised in loneliness, or in the company of parents, wives, and families and intimate circles, in gardens, on moors, roof-tops and beaches, and children in particular should seldom wear much more than slips.

NEED FOR FRESH AIR.

It has been demonstrated that healthy limbs have improved in shape, and even grown longer after exposure to the sun. Humanity, in this respect, does not differ very much from the flowers of the field.

In the case of women, for reasons which I cannot explain, I have noticed that their legs are that they are hidden beneath long not so straight or well made now skirts as in the days when they wore short ones.

My enthusiasm for fresh air and sunlight on the body is possibly very great because, owing to a sequel of war service, I developed an inflammation in my lung of a serious nature, and a specialist ordered me no other treatment but sun, fresh air, and rest, and at the end of three months I am completely cured. Therefore, I am terrified that these nudists organisations will cause a taboo to be placed on this treatment, which is so easily available at present to the fit and the unfit.

In England it is better that all individuals should learn to become unashamed of their bodies, healthy and clean-minded, sound in lung and limb, without the support of any movement which would inevitably attract the crank the zealot, or the criminal. The sanity should spread through all classes as silently, and as imperceptibly, as a tide rises.

In this country there is always a powerful minority which will leave no stone unturned to forbid others pleasure, or health. Our rulers, as we well know, pay heed to this minority. This minority compels us to eat and drink in the foulest of atmospheres, and forbids us to indulge in any form of recreation on our day of rest which might colour our lives, stimulate our brains, and so tone up our bodies.

It does everything in its power to kill the zest for life, and uses all forces to make this country as full of drudgery and dullness as humanly possible, and the bodies of the young liable to rickets. Therefore, let there be no nudist movement, or organisation, if we wish it to spread.

Let this healthy sanity come quietly, though every decent-thinking individual, and become so powerful that our politicians dare not touch it, and then the postcard writers will not influence them.

"KHUBSURAT KHAVIS"

Instructive Drama Depicting Parsi Life

This new drama depicting Parsi life which was presented by The Empress Dramatists and written by "Rehbar" (Jehangir D. Engineer), and directed by Mr. Munchersha A. Pochkhanavala was staged during the Parsi Festivals—on Pateti Navroj, and Khordad Sal days—at Ripon Theatre before pocked audences. This play has come out the very successful before appreciative audiences. This was due to many causes. Firstly, due to the thirty years' experience of the director of the Empress dramatists Mr. Munchersha Pochkhanavala who has a wide knowledge of his art and who has been always successfully directing the plays of the company secondly due to the equally good pen of the author Mr. "Rehbar" (Jehangir D. Engineer), who is himself a very experienced actor of many years standing. It is gratifying to note that in such a short period of just over a year he has come out successfully as a writer of plays which are so instructive and amusive.

The play though tragic is very social and highly instructive in every detail. The handsome villan under the guise of love and friendship with the innocent heroin to achieve his mean aim is playing all dirty tricks and thus lays the foundation of ruination between the husband and wife. To the husband he is trying to depict her as unfaithful and guilty of conduct, and on the other hand excels in meanly working his way in disguise to inherit the fortunes of an innocent friend by all crooked means but in spite of his handsomeness he eventually gets his deserts. Justice the avenger rises, and he commits suicide by shooting himself with the revolver of a policeman who has come to arrest him on murder charge. This is the theme of the drama which was witnessed by the audiences with great interest and enthusiam at time. Some passages from the actors' months were received with deafening cheers.

It was due to the individual efforts of each actor that the success of this play was due. Parsis can be recommended to see this very instructive play, which it is understood will be shown again on the Dasserah Day (Oct. 9).

Harijan Youths For Joint Electorates

BOMBAY, Sunday

Under the auspices of Harijan Yuvak Mandal a largely attended meeting of the "Depressed" Classes was held on Friady night in Mahalaxmi Kachrapati Chawls when Mrs. Ratanbai Mehta presided. The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

This meeting of the Harijan Youths of Mahalaxmi disapproves the decision of the Government providing separate electorate for them, as such decision does not give adequate representation but will bring about statutory separation and disruption of Hindu society.

This meeting respectfully requests Mahatmaji to postpone his resolve to fast and exert his influence to bring about a fair settlement.

This meeting requests the Government to leave the settlement entirely to the communities concerned, which it hopes, will be arrived at very soon.

Bearded Mr. Georg Robey

The sight of Mr. George Robey, with the beard he has grown in Scotland for the part of Sancho Panza in the Don Quixote film, gladdened the hearts of those who recognised him in the West-end before he left for Nice this week.

He is not the first actor who has sacrificed a clean-shaven face for the sake of his art. Mr. Arthur Bourchier grew a magnificent beard when he played Henry VII for Sir Herbert Tree at His Majesty's.

In more recent times Mr. Caleb Porter surprised his friends by growing one for the part of the station master in "The Ghost Train." He still retains it.

It was the second time in his career that Mr. Porter dispensed with crepe noir, for many years ago in a play he had to be pulled out of a well by his beard, and decided that spirit gum would not stand the nightly strain!

Thakkar Vassonji Madhavji Lectures

Prof. M. S. Commissariat, I.E.S., Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, will deliver Lecture II of his course of lectures on "The History of Gujarat", in the Lecture Room of the South Wing University Buildings, on to-morrow (Tuesday), at 6.15 p.m. The subject of his lecture is "The Nagarsheth Shantidas Jhaveri of Ahmedabad, the great Jain magnate of Gujarat in the 17th Century." Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

If You Want To Get The Best Value For Your Money

USE

GODREJ'S AROMATIC EAU-DE-COLOGNE

Once you have tried GODREJ'S COLOGNE WATER with its lingering fragrance and its exceptional strength you will use no other. It has been proved to compete favourably with the best foreign products of its kind. A drop or two on your handkerchief before you start the day will make you immune against the onslaughts of disease bearing germs. No sick room should be without a bottle to cool the fevered brow and allay headaches.

When used after the bath it tones the skin penetrating into the pores dislodging the dust laden particles and effecting a clear channel for the waste products.

Buy A Bottle and Test it for Yourself

Of all leading Chemists and Stores in all Sizes.

Sole Distributors throughout India :—

NADIRSHAW, PRINTER & Co.,

121, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

BLOCKS FOR SALE

Many BLOCKS of PICTURES appearing in the Daily and Sunday Chronicle are FOR SALE at Two Annas and Nine Pies per Sq. inch inclusive of Postage.

APPLY TO THE—

MANAGER,
Bombay Chronicle."

LORD MELCHETT ON FUTURE

Great Economic Units

Lord Melchett, addressing the students of the Bonar Law College at Ashridge, Herts visualised the world divided into huge economic units fifty years hence.

"I think that when history comes to be written a long way ahead," he continued, "the period through which we are passing will be looked upon as the time when the industrial world started up a very full era with this country leading by a long way."

With countries becoming more and more self-supporting, there would arise a tendency to large territorial divisions, and the world would be carved up into large self-supporting units, which had the raw materials and the right type of population.

A United States of Europe would be forced on in due course by economic pressure. Russia was a rich country, managed in an odd sort of way, with an extremely incompetent population. But is might be they would force a great problem on the yorld and force different countries into economic units.

Lord Melchett also foresaw a Far-Eastern Federation, but the greatest of all the units, he declared, would be the British Empire, which had practically everything that man desired. A tremendous step had been taken forward by the delegates at Ottawa, and few people realised the great significance of the Conference.

THE HATLESS LADY.

A hateless lady appeared to give evidence in a police court. The magistrate disallowed her expenses, telling her that her action was "an insult to the Court and a most disreputable proceeding."

An insult to the Court the lady's condcct may have been. After all, the Court itself knows best when it feels insulted. But that she was guilty of "a disreputable proceeding" is another matter. Even in the High Court of Justice a woman has appeared bareheaded and unreprimanded. During the recent heat-wave a woman magistrate actually dispensed justice without a hat, yet no thunderbolt destroyed her.

There is, however, more in this magistrate's exaggerated condemnation than meets the eye. He is voicing the pent-up indignation of Man, the traditionalist, against Woman, the iconoclast. To Man, a woman's hat is the immemorial symbol of modesty and respect. Woman, on the other hand, suddenly elects to consider it just a hat, and nothing more. She must take the consequences.

TEMPLES ALREADY OPEN

To "Depressed"

Mr. Thakordas Nanabhai Merchant writes:—

In view of the decision of Mahatma Gandhi suggestions are being made in press and on platforms for keeping open the temples to the Depressed Classes or Harijans. I take this opportunity of intimating to the public that the temples of Shri Baldenji at Kika Street (Gulalwadi) of Shri Hinglajdevi at Mazgaon and also at chewl (Dist. Colaba) belonging to the Chewli Bhansali Community at Bombay and the temple of Shri Ramchandraji at Kika Street (Gulalwadi) have been thrown open. since 1929 for Hindus of all denomination.

LOCAL BOARDS CONFERENCE

A conference of all District Local Boards and District School Boards in the Bombay Presidency will be held at 3-30 p.m. on 24th and 25th September 1932, in the Assembly Hall of the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya High School, in Budhawar Peth, Poona City. under the Presidentship of Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Satara and member of the Bombay Legislative Council. for the purpose of considering the situation caused by 20 per cent. cut in the Government grant for Primary Education in the Bombay Presidency.

BENGALI HINDUS' UNITED STAND

Will Pray To-day For Gandhiji's Long Life

Swami Satyanand. Sjts. Haridas Majumdar, and Jajneswar Mandal. representatives of Bengal in Bombay to attend the Malavya Conference have issued the following statement to the Press:

The Hindus of Bengal stand solidly united. Without any division they are prepared to put forth efforts to save Gandhiji's life.

In Bengal there is no untouchability in the sense that it is prevailing in some parts of Southern India. A number of important temples have already been thrown open to the so-called Depressed Hindus.

Regarding public educational institutions, roads, wells etc., the so-called Depressed Hindus enjoy equal rights with their so-called high class brethren. In fact serious attempts are being made by earnest reformers like Hindu Mission, Amrita Samaj, Arya Samaj. Hindu Mahasabha, Brahmo Samaj and other institutions of this nature, to do away with the remnants of untouchability and other disparities that still cling to the Hindu Society of Bengal.

To-morrow Bengal will pray as one uan for Mahatmaji's long life and success of the solidarity of the Hindus.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statements of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms Undertaken.

B. L. THOSAR.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
495-497, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 32997

'CHANGE YOUR AWARD

"Depressed" Class Corporator's Wire To Premier

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 18.

On behalf of the depressed classes of Gujerat, Mr. Dadabhai a "depressed" class municipal councillor, has sent the following cable to the Prime Minister:

"Whereas we, the 'depressed' classes consider ourselves an integral part of the Hindu community, the creation of separate electorates will divide us from the rest of the Hindu community and do us incalculable harm. We therefore earnestly request you to change your award regarding separate electorates for the depressed classes."

Mr. Dadabhai has written a similar letter to the Viceroy.—A.P.

HEAVY HEDGE SELLING DEPRESSES NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

Weather Favourable And Wall Street Weak

SPECULATIVE BUYING NIL

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Present action of the New York cotton market suggests that there is utter absence of Speculative Buying. Heavy Hedge selling continues and in the absence of sufficient buying prices are daily declining

In the present temper of pessimism the improvement attained in the technical situation is ignored but sooner or later it is bound to arrest the present decline.

We think it dangerous to remain short after a decline of 283 points in New York cotton prices

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market decline 33 points within two hours. The market was very weak on heavy hedge selling and also by favourable weather and weakness of Wall-street.

The weekly New York Cotton Review received by Reuter states that prices declined on increased hedge selling and more favourable weather for the movement of crop, along with heavy liquidation and uncovering of stop-loss orders. The technical position of the market has no doubt improved and signs of increasing resistance have developed below 7-1/4 cents for December on covering and trade buying. However the latter was not aggressive and pending fresh incentives, the immediate future seems to hinge largely upon the volume and absorption of hedge selling.

Domestic cotton cloth statistics for August showed unfilled orders to be the largest since March 1929 and a reduction of stocks by 25.5 per cent.

Last week's weather was favourable for picking but according to private reports boll-weevil activity is increasing and a decline in the condition of crop has continued in all areas except the Northern third belt.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 11 points but recovered 7 points on scattered buying during the first hour. This level was the highest for the day as there was heavy hedge selling. Weather reports were favourable and the Wall-Street market was weak. Prices declined 29 points from the highest level and finally closed at a decline of 32 to 35 points. Spot cotton prices declined 25 points at 6.80c

The New Orleans cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 37 points. Spot cotton prices declined 37 points at 6.61c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 9 points. There was foreign and Bombay selling. Prices reached slightly on London buying and the market closed quiet but steady at a decline of 15 to 17 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 23 points at 5.65d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures ruled easy and closed at a decline of 15 points. Egyptian cotton futures declined 15 to 16 points. Sakel November 3.03 and Upper November 7.06.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was weak on heavy selling pressure and closed at a decline of 85 to 61 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 6.94 (10-21 a.m.) Lowest 6.65 (close).

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:

8-30 a.m.: Our travelling man wires; Central Texas twothirds open, growing fast, but weevil destroying all squares. Don't think any more cotton be made this area.

9-15 a.m.: No precipitations. Warmer. Weather favourable.

11-07 a.m.: Bombay and continental longs liquidating, offtake only limited.

12-25 p.m.: Between midnight and daylight no precipitation. Weather cool.

6-10 p.m.: New York declined on hedge selling and long liquidation.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool. Bombay active seller. American Indian China crop accounts favourable. Sentiment unsettled by International political developments.

New York. Demand restricted awaiting abatement hedging pressure.

New York. Market feels affect increased hedge selling only absorbed by trade as speculative buying nil.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Hedge selling continues and weather having turned favourable advance looks unlikely for the presesent although good American opinions suggest buying on scale down."

American Cotton Prices

TEN CENTS IN NOVEMBER

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state that favourable weather and hedge selling together with unfavourbale political news from China caveed a further decline.

A reliable Wall Street opinion indicates that prices may be unsettled until after the October New York tenders are determined but a substantial reaction is expected during the first week of next month.

Cable advices from America state that rumours are current in Wall Street, that President Hoover is making determined efforts for re-election and the recent bulls talk of supporting the market around 6 cents as it is reported they are confident of forcing prices back to 10 cents in November. Prices under 6 cents for another season is likely to cause a disaster to the vast agricultural community in America.

Regarding the export bounty on cotton it is believed no such measure is likely to be passed at any rate probably no steps will be taken until Congress meets in December.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

Opinion unchanged. Present offtake appears insufficient, absorb hedging with consequent uncovering stoploss orders.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

DAILY WEATHER.

EAST:—Weather fair.

CENTRAL:—Weather generally fair with cooler conditions.

WEST.—Weather fair to partly cloudy with cooler conditions.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

NEW YORK-LIVERPOOL:—Oct. 381 Jany. 360 March 357.

BOMBAY-LIVERPOOL:—Broach A/May 205—Liverpool May (5.29) Rs. 25½ at Exchange 1/6.

BOMBAY-NEW YORK:—Broach A/May 205—New York May (7.06) Rs. 20-3/4 at 3.47-5/8 Cross Rate.

INDORE MARKETS

INDORE, Sept. 19.

Messrs. Gangadhar Waman & Co have issued the following report:—

Seeds Wheat & Cotton: Rate per mani of 6 mds. Bengal.

Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 19 20
Wheat Malwi Rs. 18 19
Wheat Pissi Rs. 16 17
Gram Rs. 15 16
Teelseed Rs. 40 45
Linseed bold brown Rs. 19 20
Cottonseed Rs. 15 16
Wheat flour maida per bag of 95 srs. 10 8
Wheat flour Rava per bag of 95 srs. 11/6
Wheat flour Ata per bag of 90 srs. 8/6
Wheat flour Chapad per bag of 40 srs. 2/11
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds Bengal 75 85
Cotton Nimari per boja of 4 mds Bengal 70 80
Cotton Broach opening 210 per candy.
Cotton Broach closing 208 per candy

Indore Share Market.

P. N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills 100-0 45
Malwa United Mills Ltd 100-12/8 342
Hukumchand Mills Ltd 100-10 225
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy) 100-12/8 145
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref) 100-7 98
Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 100-3/8 88
Rajkumar Mills Ltd. 100-0 38
Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills Ltd 100-0 20
Indore Navayuga Mills Ltd. 50-0 12/8
Binod Mills Ltd. 100-12/8 128
Hukumchand Jute 7/8/-0 16
Bank of Indore Ltd. 25-0 20/8

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 19.

B. C. Rate T. T. 1/6 3-32.
B. C. Rate D. D. 1/6 3-32.

LONDON:—
Banks selling T. T. 1/6 1/8 Sept Oct. Nov.
Banks Selling D. D. 1/6 1/8
Banks Selling T. T. 1/6 3/32 December Jan.
Banks Buying T. T 1/6 3-15.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 7/32
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 9-32 December
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 1/4 January February

NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T. T. 383
Banks Selling T. T. 381
Banks Buying T. T. 379

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D. D. 665
Banks Buying D. D. 675

AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D D 65 1/4

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 92
Banks Buying 60 Days 87

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D. D 99-7/8.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 116 3/4

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D. D. 155

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D. D. 65-3/8.

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 3.47 1/2 17th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/9 19th inst.
London/Paris 88.70 17th inst.
London/Belgium 25.05 17th inst.
London/Switzerland 18.00 17th inst.
London/Italy 67.80 17th inst.
London/Berlin 14.59 17th inst.
London/Holland 8.66 17th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.50 17th inst.
London/New York 3.47 1/2 17th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady, Dull.

Gold £5/18/7 16th inst. £5/18/6 17th inst.

Silver London Ready 12-3/4 16th inst. 17 9/16 17th inst.

Silver London Forward 17 7/8 16th inst. 17 11/16 17th inst.

Silver New York Ready 27 3/4 16th inst. 27 11/16 17th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 21/32 per cent 16th inst. 21/32 per cent 17th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 1 3/32 per cent 16th inst. 1 3/32 per cent 17th inst.

Imperial Bank rate 4 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money Call 1 p.c., 3 mos 2 p.c. 6 mos 2 3/4 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 9th September 1932.

LIABILITIES

Subscribed Capital	11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up	5,62 50 000
Reserve	5,15 00 000
Public Deposits	12,05 21 000
Other Deposits	64,55 40 000
Loans against securities per contra	—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	—
Contingent Liabilities	—
Sundries	1,15 92 000
Rupees ..	88,54 03 000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	27,82 89 000
Other authorised securities under the Act	2,31 07 000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	—
Bank Rate 4 per cent.	

MEMORANDUM.

LIABILITIES

Public Deposits Rs.	25,09,000 Increase.
Other Deposits Rs.	1,58,80,300 decrease.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments Rs.	1,83,-91.000 Increase.
Loans Rs.	42,49,000 Increase.
Cash Credits Rs.	83,96,000 Decrease.
Bills Discounted and Purchased Rs.	45,95,000 Increase.
Cash Rs.	2,77,15,000 Decrease.
Percentage 31.20.	
Loans	7,92 46 000
Cash Credits	20,68 22 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,10 44 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	12 75 000
Bullion	—
Dead Stock	2,65 61 000
Liability of Constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	37 92 000
Balances with other Banks	25 86 000
	64,27 22 000
Cash	24 26 81 000
Rupees ..	88,54 03 000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London £1,412,000
Advances and Investments in London £1,427,300.
Cash and balances at other Banks in London £197,200.
Percentage 31.20.

NoBusiness In Leading Markets

Bombay, Sept. 19.

There was no business reported in cotton, Buillion, Shares, to-day.

Yesterday Broach A/M. delivery prices declined to Rs. 201/8 but later on it recovered to Rs. 205.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

September	152.50—2.80
December	162.70—1.00
March	168.00—2..20

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

	Bales
Khandeish	323
Central India	193
Barsi Nugger	309
Berar	459
Central Provinces	130
Dhollera	3.592
Sind-Punjab	53
Broach	8
Compta Dharwar	1,175
Westerns-Northerns	877
East Africans	635
	Cwts.
Wheat	16,041
Linseed	22,504
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	176
Groundnuts	4.421
Castorseed	5,078
Rice	32,688
Myrabollams	184
Cottonseed	3,503
Mowraseed	554
Gram	40
Joowar	614
Barley	432
Bajree	307
	Tons.
Coal	1.343

TATA OIL MILLS QUOTATIONS.

EX-GODOWN.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 400 perton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 84lbs. Rs. 22 per case.

Filtered Til Seed Oil of 84lbs. Rs. 19 per case.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 101 per ton.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department, on the 15th September, 1932 (in thousands of Rs.):—

Notes in circulation	1,75,26,00
Reserve:—	
Coin and Bullion:—	
In India:—	
Silver coin	1,03 27.72
Gold bullion	11.23.40
Silver bullion	11 49.29
Securities (purchase price):—	
In India	49 25.59
In England	Nil.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

F. P. Bales	1932/33	1931/32
Receipts to date 17/9/32	902000	747000
Receipts Yesterday 17/9/32	21000	33000
Exports to date 17/9/32	823000	510000
Stock at Ports 16/9/32	3420000	2924000
Stock Interior Towns 16/9/32	1344000	748000
Stock Liverpool 16/9/32	792000	837000
Visible Supply 16/9/32	6708000	5068000
Quantity in Sight 16/9/32	1258000	1043000
Quantity out of Sight 16/9/32	1353000	1187000

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

	t
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1932 to 15th Sept. 1932	86,203
Same time last Season	11,689
Exports from 1st Sept. 1932 to 15th Sept. 1932:	
	1932 1931
United Kingdom	200 1,107
Continent	5,799 12,284
China	10,911
Japan	47,948 13,275
Coast Ports	125 2,703
Total	54,072 40,280
Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1932 to 15th Sept. 1932	4,298
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1932 to 15th Sept. 1932	24,395
Same time last year	39,386
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers & Mills in Bombay on 15th Sept. 1932	760,988
Same period last year	635.536

KARACHI STATISTICS.

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources.)

Total receipts from Upcountry from 1st Sept. 1931 to 31st August 1932	7,45,276
Total for the corresponding period last season	10,33,995
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. 1931 to 31st August 1932	7.19.777
Total for the corresponding period last season	10,35,599

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

C|o Cairo, Hopprin, Liverpool.
Tarantia, Caithness, Liverpool.
Birkenfels, Roltze, Hamburg.
Arabia, Ferreira, Genoa.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Shunko Maru, Eyusa, Kobe.
Izo Maru, Ito, Kobe.
Masimpur, Sharman, Rangoon.

LOADING.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Steamer Sikh for Rangoon.

S.S. City of Cairo:—The K.N. Coy's steamer City of Cairo arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Tarantia:—The Grahm T Coy's steamer steamer Tarantia arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S.S. Birkenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Birkenfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S.S. Arabia:—The M Italiana steamer Arabia arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa with a general cargo.

S.S. Iyo Maru:—The N Y K steamer Iyo Maru will sail to-day for Kobe with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Shunko Maru:—The O.S.K. steamer Shunko Maru will sail to-day for Kobe with a general cargo.

S. S. Masimpur:—The B.S.O. Coy's steamer Masimpur will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general cargo.

CLOTH SALES FALL OFF IN AMERICA

Garside's Cable

Weather is favourable for rapid picking and grinning except East where rains stopped movement.

Domestic cloth sales below production mills well sold.

Manchester show pending strike negotiations.

Domestic business activity higher but commodities prices lower.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 19/9/32 Colaba Point 0.00" Fort 0.10" J J Hospital 0.03"

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 63.81" Fort 70.28" J. J. Hospital 66.40"

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 87.08" Fort 88.11" J. J. Hospital 92.84"

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 Colaba Point 80.28" Fort 89.25" J J Hospital 82.69"

COLABA OBSERVVATORY, BOMBAY."

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 19/9/1932.

Change of 8 a.m barometer in past 24 hrs+.075 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.0 degrees (2.8 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.2 degrees (2.8 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m NW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 226 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour.

Extent of colud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 5.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 10.93 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 64.38 inches.

Weather Remarks.—Variable sky.

FULL FAITH IN MAHATMAJI

Jubbulpore 'Untouchables' Resolution

(From A Correspondent).

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 19.

A mixed procession of the caste Hindus and the Depressed Classes of Jubbulpore was taken out on Saturday and a mass meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. Nandlal, a sweeper jamadar. A resolution by the caste Hindus declaring the Depressed Classes as an important part of the Hindu Society, promising them rapid social reforms and urging the Hindu leaders to settle with the Depressed Classes for Joint Electorates at any cost was passed.

Another resolution declaring faith in Mahatmaji repudiated Dr. Ambedkar's demand and urging the Premier for Joint Electorates with the caste Hindus was also passed by the depressed classes.

"FREE PRESS" APPEAL DISMISSED

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Free Press Security appeal came on for hearing before a Full Bench of the Bombay High Court to-day.

It will be recalled that on July 23 last, Mr. D. N. Nadkarni, the printer and publisher of the paper, was served with an order by the Government of Bombay informing him that the security of Rs. 6,000 deposited by him on behalf of the press, had been forfeited. A fresh security was demanded.

The security had been deposited by Mr. Nadkarni as keeper of the Free Press, Bulletin Press and the publisher of the "Free Press Journal". The forfeiture order was made on the ground that certain passages in the article headed "Swaraj the Only Remedy" published by the paper in its issue of July 3, tended to excite hatred or contempt, or disaffection towards the Government, and as such were of the nature described in clause (d) of sub-section 1 of section 4 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1931. The securities were, therefore, forfeited in accordance with the provisions of section 4.

NATURE OF ARTICLE.

Among the grounds of appeal, it was submitted by the petitioner that the article should be read as a whole, and that the words complained of should be considered along with, and in reference to the context of the article. He submitted that when so read, the words complained of did not fall under section 4, sub-section 1, clause (d) of the Act.

Mr. M. R. Jaykar, with Mr. Ramdutt Desai, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary, Fereira and Divan, solicitors, appeared for the appellant

Sir J. B. Kanga, Advocate-General, and Mr. P. B. Sringne, instructed by Mr. Walker, Government solicitor, appeared for the Crown.

The Full Bench consisted of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Blackwell and Mr. Justice Rangnekar.

After Mr. Jaykar finished his arguments, their lordships, without calling upon the Advocate-General to reply, dismissed the appeal.

JAYAKAR'S ARGUMENTS.

In his arguments, Mr. Jayakar submitted that the article was written at the time when the communal riots were going on in this city, and when a controversy was being carried on by newspapers and publishers about the impropriety of the consolidated ordinance which was promulgated only three days prior to the date of the article. These facts formed the basis of the comments in the article.

The writer, in the first place, pointed out that in re-promulgating the ordinance, the Government were not respecting their own laws, and were acting unconstitutionally, i.e., against the spirit of section 72 of the Government of India Act which limited the period of an ordinance to six months only. If an emergency continued longer and became a chronic state of affairs, the proper way for the Government was to go to the Legislature and ask for the extraordinary powers which they needed to meet the situation. That was the interpretation which the writer put on section 72 of Government of India Act. That was a perfectly legitimate view for a journalist ot express.

The next point made by the writer was that owing to the difficulties of the situation, Government had to make alliances with minority communities to get their help in maintaining law and order against the lawlessness that was going on.

On account of such alliances, Government could not take drastic action to suppress communal disorders, because that would offend the minority communities.

To point out this fact could not be regarded as having a seditious effect. Such alliances were common in the Legislatures. In view of these circumstances, the writer came to the conclusion that the only remedy for Government was to transfer power to the Congress or the elected representatives of the people.

This was the gist of the whole article, and such criticism was quite legitimate.

I. D. M." PARALLEL.

Mr. Jaykar then cited the ruling of the Bombay High Court in the "Indian Daily Maail" security case. In that case, the Full Bench had expressed the opinion that to criticise the Government without attributing to them any improper motives, was not to be regarded as having a seditious effect, under section 4 (1) (d) of the Press (Emergency Powers) Act. In that ruling, the Bombay High Court had suggested be drawn between legitimate and illegitimate criticism of the Government.

JUDGMENT

The Chief Justice, in his judgment, observed that Mr Jaykar had rightly insisted that the article must be read as a whole. They must consider the article in a free and liberal spirit, and must also consider that at that time communal riots were taking place in this city, and that a few days before, the Government of India had promulgated a fresh ordinance called the Special Powers Ordinance of 1932.

Reading the article as a whole, it seemed to his lordship to come to this: that Government has, in effect, ceased to function, they can no longer maintain law and order. It is their own fault, because by their own acts, they have destroyed respect for law and order. They cannot suppress communal riots because they have made alliances with minority communities

It seemed to his lordship perfectly clear that the article tended very strongly to bring the Government into contempt.

His lordship then dealt with the passage: "But, constituted as the Government are, they cannot suppress violent direct action, especially of a communal character, as the situation is complicated by the alliances which have been concluded between the executive and the votaries of communalism in other fields." By the passage, said his lordship, the writer suggested that because of the alliance, Government were hampered in dealing with communal riots. Even if that were the meaning of the whole, said his lordship, that was eminently calculated to bring the Government into contempt.

Mr. Justice Blackwell and Mr. Justice Rangnekar concurred. No order was made as to costs.

BOMBAY'S AL CAPONE STILL IN HIDING?

ROUND-UP OF NOTORIOUS "HAJI GANGSTERS"

BOMBAY, Monday.

Abdul Rehaman and two other Muslims alleged to be members of a notorious gang of Bombay were arrested last night by the Dongri police. They were placed to-day before Mr. G. R Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Second Court and the police applied for the remand of the accused to their custody. The accused objecting, the Magistrate enlarged them on a bail of Rs. 100 each with one surety of a like amount, till September 28.

BHISTI MOHALLA FIGHT ECHO.

The suspects have been arrested in connection with the free fight on last Wednesday evening when stones, sodaater bottles and lathis were freely used between two sections of Muslims at Bhisti Mohalla. On the information that the fight was a sequel to some mischief created by a notorious gang leader Haji Kiki and that many of the members of the gang had taken part in the free fight. The police have been on the look out for a number of gangsters including the present suspects. Eleven members of the gang were arrested on Thursday morning and the above three were arrested last night.

All the fourteen suspects, the police allege, belong to the notorious Haji gang. Haji Kiki, who is said to be a young Pathan from the Frontier came down to Bombay a few years back and has got round him a few of the local bad characters and formed a regular gang.

THEIR "MODUS OPERANDI."

It is said that the work of these gansters is to extort money from merchants and wealthy people by threats of assault and sometimes of murder. The operations of the gangsters at is said are directed by Haji Kiki, who remains in hiding. Many complaints have been lodged with the police and they have been on the look out for Haji for the last two years.

It is also alleged that during the recent riots, these gangsters removed a Flower mill (the dynamo and the rest of the machinery) and hid it under ground which was later unearthed by the police.

Scenting that the police were after him Haji, it is stated had left Bombay during the later part of the riots. The Police got recently, information that he returned to Bombay nearly a month ago. He is suspected to be in the Dongri locality somewhere hiding and the police have not been so far able to arrest him.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
Is a progressive Insurance Co.
JE

REGD NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the Insuring public on all occasions and for all Insurances J6

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1932

"Country Awaits City's Lead"

OPTIMISM AT BOMBAY HINDU LEADERS' MEETING

BOMBAY, Monday.

Hindu leaders from all parts of India attended the conference convened by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to find a way out of the deadlock created by the decision of Mahatma Gandhi to fast unto death. The conference was held at the Indian Merchants' Chamber Hall at 12 noon to-day.

In the words of one of the delegates they were confering in the spirit of accommodation and optimism. It is stated that any formula which may induce Mahatma Gandhi to give up his fast must be based on a scheme of joint electorates. Many of the leaders are hopeful of bringing round the leaders of the Depressed classes who support seperate electorates to accept a via media based on joint electorates.

The bone of contention will be whether there should be reservation of seats or not.

Mr. M. C. Raja and Dr. Munje came arm in arm to the meeting Closely following them were Dr. Ambedkar and Dr. Solanki, who represent the school of Seperate electorates. Both the Bombay doctors were given prominent seats near he presidential chair.

THREE DAYS' SITTINGS

The conference is likely to last for at least three days. To-day's discussion will be only of an informal nature as the leaders are awaiting the return of the Hindu deputation who are seeing. Mahatma Gandhi from Poona. It is stated that the deputation will acquaint itself throughly with the views of Gandhiji which may form the basis of negotiations with the leaders of the Separatists'.

The result of the conference will largely depen on the attitude which ss lkely to be taken up by Dr Ambedkar and his friends.

SAPRU'S INTEREST.

Before the Conference met at the Indian Merchants' Chamber Hall, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who arrived in Bombay this morning, was in conclave with Pandit Malaviya and Mr. M. R. Jayakar at Birla House. It is stated that Sir Tej Bahadur is very anxious to contribute to the success of the Conference, though he was absent this morning at the Conference.

The Conference was presided over by Pandit Malaviya and a very large and representative gathering was present. The proceedings were in camera.

THOSE PRESENT

Amongthose present wre: Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. M. C. Raja, Dr. Munje, Dr. D. R. Ambedkar, Dr. Solanki, Mr. Walchanr Mr. C. Rajagopalachari Babu Hirachand Mr. Manu Subedar Rajendraprasad, Mr. T. Prakasham, Mrs. Kamala Nshru, Dr. Choitram Gidwani, Sir Govindrao Madgaonkar, Dr. and Mrs. Desmukh, Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Mr. A. V Thakkar, Mr. G K Deodhar, Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru, Mr. P Baloo, Mr. B J Deorukhkar, Mr. Narayanrao Kajrolkar, Mr. D P K haitan, Mr. M S Aney, Pandit, Govind Malaviya, Mr. Piyarelal, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhley, Mrs. Goshup Captain, Mrs Hansa Mehta Mrs Raiji, Mr. B F Barucha, Mr. Sateshchandra Dasgupta, Mr. Gopabandiu Choudhari, Mr. Pramathnath Bannerji, Mr. K Natarajan, Miss Kamakoti Natarajan, Dr. D D Sathey Rao Bahadur V P Vaidya, and Dr. N D Savarkar.

The proceedings began with a welcome speech by Mr. Walchand Hirachand on behalf of the Citizens' Emergency Committee.

ed the need of having Gandhiji's proposals before them, if they wanted to contribute something useful to the debate.

It is generally felt that the speech of the leader of the separationists was very accommodating and showing his readiness to come to terms.

Mr. T. Prakasham (Andhra), who followed Dr. Ambedkar, remarked that it was no use for Dr. Ambedkar to sit on the fence saying all the time that they had not before them Gandhiji's proposals. It was a representative gathering of the Hindu community and he felt sure that a free exchange of views would prove helpful.

Sjt. C. Rajgopalachari declared his belief that if they agreed upon a scheme based on joint electorates with reservation of seats it would be possible to persuade Gandhiji to end his fast.

CANCER OF SEPARATION.

Dr. Munje wanted to know from the representatives of the separationist school if they were prepared to accept a scheme based on joint electorates. He added that if they agreed on that point they would find the caste Hindus not lacking in generosity in treating their own kith and kin. What they wanted was to do away with the cancer of seperation from Indian politics.

Mr. M. C. Raja and Mr. P Baloo gave expression to the views of that section of the Depressed Classes which supported joint electorates.

The conference stan adjourned till 12 noon to-morrow (Tuesday).

A clarion call by Mr. M. C. Raja (leader of the depressed classes) to save Mahatma Gandhi's life at all costs, a conciliatory attitude taken up by Dr Ambedkar and a general desire on the part of the caste Hindus to take a vow to remove all disabilities imposed on untouchables and in fact a perfect atmosphere of friendliness.—This is the impression gathered by the "Chronicle" representative regarding the conference convened by Pandit Malaviya when met to-day.

OFFICIAL VERSION

The following report has been officially issued regarding today's Conference of leaders:—

The Conference of leaders convened by Pandit Malaviya met in the Indian Merchants' Chamber Hall at 12 noon today. Over one hundred delegates from all parts of the country representing both caste Hindus and the "Depresed Classes" were present. Pandit Malaviyaji was voted to the chair. Telegrams from various individuals and associations wishing success to the Conference were read by Dr. Choithram.

Pandit Malaviyaji then explained the purpose of the Conference emphasising the gravity of the situation and the absolute necessity of a speedy settlement. A general discussion followed in which several persons including Dr. Ambedkar, Dr. Moonje, Sjt Rajah, Pandit Kunzru Sjt. Prakasam Sjt. C Rajagopalachari and some other "Depressed Class" representatives took part. The unanimous feeling was that Mahatma Gandhi's life must be saved.

Dr. Ambedkar pressed that Mahatma Gandhi's proposals must be obtained before he and his friends could discuss the matter, The meeting was therefore adjourned to 12 noon tomorrow when it was hoped, information regarding Mahatma Gandhi's views would be available from the deputation that was seeing him at Poona to-day.

Sjt. Raja asked the Caste Hindu leaders, particularly Pandit Malaviya to give an assurance that they would strive their utmost to remove the various disabilities imposed upon the "Depressed Clases" particularly those regarding public temples, roads, wells, and schools and suggested a resolution in that behalf to be adopted by the Conference.

Pandit Malaviya in endorsing the idea whole-heartedly, said that he himself had been actively propagating for years the removal of such restrictions and announced amidst applause that almost all the important temples in Allahabad, including a humble one in his own house had been thrown open to the "Untouchables." It was decided to take up the resolution suggested by Sjt. Raja on the next day. The Conference then adjourned to 12 noon tomorrow.

DR. AMBEDKAR IN ACCOMMODATING MOOD?

Do Away with Cancer Of Separation, Says Dr. Moonje

Pandit Malaviya in a brief speech spoke on the object with which they had met and the gravity of the situation with which they were faced.

Dr. Ambedkar in a speech reiterated his opposition and stress-

HINDU MAHASABHA

Postponement Of Session Urged

NEW DELHI, Sept. 18.

Mr. Gadodia, Mahatma Gandhi's Delhi host, has wired to Mr. Kelkar stating that opinion in Delhi favoured the postponement of the session of the Hindu Mahasabha pending the decision of the Bombay Conference, and the offering of the presidentship of the session to Mr. Rajah.—A.P.

SIN OF PARRICIDE

SALEM, Sept. 19.

A correspondent wires under today's date:—

A meeting of the citizens of Salem was held last evening under the presidency of Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar, president of the Hindu Mahasabha, when on a motion by Mr. D. C. Chennakrishna Chettiar and seconded by Mr. K. Varadan Adidravida, municipal councillor, and supported by Mr. Thomas Balaiah, a resolution was unanimously carried, all standing, that Salem citizens were in distress and prayerfully implored the Leaders of the conference to rise equal to the supreme crisis in India's national life and to reach a unanimous settlement on the basis of joint electorates for all Hindus, caste and non-caste, and thereby save the life of the Greatest Man of Modern India.

The resolution adds: "Otherwise we shall be justly deemed by the world to be guilty of parricide and to be responsible for the greatest tragedy that has befallen our motherland."—A. P.

DE VALERA WILL FIGHT ON

MINISTERS IN GRIM MOOD

DUBLIN Sept. 18.

Coincidentally with the departure of President De Valera and the members of the Irish delegation to Geneva, reaffirmation of their intention to carry on the fight with Britain to the finish was made by Ministers MacEntee and Ruttledge and the Labour leader Mr. Norton.

Mr. MacEntee, in a speech at Cavan, said that Government were going to drop their hitherto pacific and placatory attitude. He declared that every resource of the country would be mobilised to bring victory. Mr. Ruttledge told the audience at Blanchardstown to get another Government if they wanted to see the annuities given to England

Mr. Norton, speaking at Celbridge, declared that the Irish would win despite the MacDonalds, the Thomases and the Baldwins.

Mr. D Valera who reached Holyhead early this morning, declined to comment on the recent Anglo-Irish notes. He said that he would spend a few hours in London, resting.—Reuter.

PEACE IN PARAGUAY

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Following a prolonged struggle around Fort Bouqueron and in the Grand Chaco forest, the prosepects of peace in Bolivia and Paraguay are brighter. According to a message from Lapaz, Bolivia has informed the neutrals that she agrees to immediate cessation of hostilities while Paraguay has already expressed willingness to cease fighting on the condition that each army withdraws certain distance within three days of the suspension.—Reuter.

INDIAN TEAM LEAVES FOR HOME

We Have Learnt Much Says Naidu

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The Indian cricketers after a successful season, have left for Marseilles via Paris. They were seen off by the assistant secretary to the M.C.C. and several India Office officials.

In a farewell interview the Maharaja of Porbunder, the captain of the team, stated:

"We will never forget our visit to England and all that we have learnt. Your nonstop cricket tried us a little but we are certain that cricket in India will improve out of all knowledge as a result of our tour."

Captain Naidu said: "We have learnt more than we had ever thought possible. I really think that before we got so tired we were eighty runs better than when we played the first match. We are looking forward to returning to England in about three years. But then Indian cricket will have improved out of all knowledge."

KING'S INTEREST

—:o:—

Indian High Commissioner, Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, was present to bid farewell to the team add a letter from Sir Samuel Hoare was handed to the Maharaja of Porbunder. On the eve of the departure the Maharajah sent the following message to the King:

"The All-India cricket team, on the eve of departure, present their loyal duty to Your Majesty and wish me to express thanks for many kindnesses received during the tour, especially the marks of Your Majesty's Royal favour".

The Private Secretary to the King replied: "I am commanded by the King to thank you for the loyal message you have addressed to His Majesty on behalf of the All-India cricket team. His Majesty wishes to congratulate them on the success of their tour and assure them that the spirit in which they played their matches has left a pleasing impression in this country. The King hopes that they have enjoyed their visit and that they take back to their homes happy memories of their stay here."—Reuter.

RIGHT TO COMMIT SUICIDE

(From A Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Sept. 15.

At the second session of the D. G. National College Parliament, the following resolution was moved by Mr. M. H. Vaswani:—"That in the opinion of this House suicide should not be considered as a crime, for it is neither immoral nor insane."

Mr. Vaswani quoted many instances of people who had committed suicide out of sheer incapacity to eke out their existence or out of unrequited love, emphasising the fact that their action was quite justifiable and sane.

Mr. Tejmal, pleader, opposed the motion. He considered the question from three points of view: individual's responsibility to Government, individual's responsibility to society and individual's responsibility to God.

Other speakers who supported the resolution were Mr. G. B. Lalvani, Mr. B. D. Mirchandani, Mr. D J Sipy and Mr. M G Shahani.

The resolution was put to vote and lost.

YOUTH TO TAKE TO FAST

Till Dealing In Foreign Cloth Is Given Up

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 18.

A youth named Ramesh has announced his intention to fast from the 20th instant till foreign cloth dealers give up dealing in foreign cloth

Another youth has announced his intention to fast as long as Mahatma Gandhi fasts.—A. P.

RAJA PREFERS TO BE SILENT

—:o:—

Mr. M. C. Raja, interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative soon after his arrival in the city this morning with regard to the long statement issued by Dr. Ambedkar, declared that the object of his visit to Bombay was to compose differences and he did not want to say anything that might have a contrary effect, although he was in a position to reply to all the points raised by Dr. Ambedkar in his statement.

PUBLIC MEETING OF WOMEN

Prayers For Mahatma Gandhi

Under the auspices of the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal, the Santa Cruz branch of the Mandal, the Bhatia Stree Mandal, the Shree Khadayta Stree Mandal, the Patidar Stree Samaj, the Shree Halai Lohana Sahkari Mandal (Stree Vibhag), the Gurjar Ladies' Social Club, the Surti Dasha Porvad Bhagini Mandal, the Jain Mahila Samaj, and the Lad Mahila Mandal, a public meeting of women of all communities will be held on Tuesday, September 20, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sheth Ranchhoddas Kanji wadi, opposite the Girgaum Post Office.

On this occasion a "Havan ceremony" will be performed by the Arya Stree Samaj sisters, and public prayers on behalf of the women of Bombay will be offered, praying for the long life of Mahatma Gandhi. Women of all communities are invited to participate in this function in large numbers.

FORCE OF PUBLIC OPINION

AHMEDABAD, September 18.

A meeting of Ahmedabad citizens will be held on the bed of the Sabarmati River under the Presidentship of Mr Harilal Desabhai Desai on Monday, September 19, and the following resolution will be placed before the meting:—

The feeling of deep anxiety that prevails all over India due to the firm resolve to fast unto death which is declared by Mahatmaji in his communication to the Government, is fully spared by this meeting which firmly hopes that public opinion will so gather force and strength, that it will compel the British Government to give up the method of segregation of the depressed classes from the Hindu community.

SHRI MEHER BABA INTERVENES

Shri Meher Baba, the well-known mystic, recently returned from his western tour. When he learnt about the present vow of Mahatma Gandhi he showed great concern.

Before Mahatmaji was taken prisoner he had expressed his wish that Shri Meherbaba should use his influence over the Depressed classes and try to bridge the gulf between the caste Hindus and those classes. But soon after that Shri Meherbaba sailed to America. Now that he has returned he is actively interesting himself in the question.

An interview took place between Shri Meherbaba and Dr. Ambedkar and the latter has promised to bear in mind Shri Baba's advise that they should all work for unity.

Mr. E. K. S. Nair, one of the disciples of Shri Meherbaba, was then asked to go to interview Mahatma Gandhi but the authorities did not allow the interview to take place.

Shri Meherbaba has done a great deal to uplift the Depressed Classes. In his ashram at Ahmednagar the boys of all classes lived together.

COLD DOUCHE FOR GERMANY

Britain Condemns Arms Equality Move

PLEA OF EVERYTHING IN GOOD TIME AT GENEVA

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The views of the British Government on the questions arising out of the Franco-German exchange of notes on equality of status in the matter of disarmament are published.

The statement says that the exchange of notes and the announcement by the German delegate at Geneva involve matters the greatest importance for the future progress of the Disarmament Conference and indeed for the future of disarmament itself.

With a profound sense of their duty to earch for reconciliation of the different points of view, His Majesty's Government make the following observations:

"His Majesty's Government think it unfortunate that a political controversy of this magnitude should arise at this moment which it is so necessary that attention and energy should not be diverted from efforts so urgently needed to restore the prosperity of the world.

UNWISE MOVE.

Granted that the question of equality of status would have arisen before the Disarmament Conference concluded, there is a grave disadvantage in forcing it to the front at this stage. Germany has suffered, and is suffering, from the prevailing economic depression and the other signatories to the Treaty of Versailles have recognised this and have shown themselves ready in consequence to abate and indeed fundamentally to revise their financial claims upon Germany. In view of Germany's economic difficulties, the initiation of an acute controversy in the political field at this moment must be accounted unwise. And in view of the concessions so recently granted to Germany by her creditors, it must be accounted particularly untimely. Government most earnestly hope that nothing may be now allowed to intervene which would retard the progress of the economic recovery which it will be the task of the approaching World Economic Conference to promote by every means in its power.

SANCTITY OF THE TREATY.

But as Germany's claim has been put prominently forward and threatens to impose an obstacle to the smooth and harmonious working of the conference the British Government consider that they should offer some suggestions as to how the claim might be dealt with. First, it is necessary to be clear as to what the claim involves and as to the actual treaty position. His Majesty's Government can give no tountenance or encouragement to disregard of treaty obligations. Although the Government do not understand the German memorandum to have stated the contrary view, they desire to associate themselves with the opinion that it could not be maintained, as a correct legal construction of the treaty of Versailles and the connected correspondence that Germany is legally entitled to abrogation of the Treaty of Versailles by any disarmament convention to be concluded or by failure to conclude any convention at all. Still less is it possible to deduce as a matter of legal interpretation of the treaty that the manner in which the object—general limitation of armaments—was to be fulfilled, was to be precisely the same as the manner in which Germany's armaents had been limited by Part Five, for the only indication in the treaty of the manner in which general disarmament is to be brought about is to be found in the very general words of the Article Eight of the Covenant.

CORRECT TREATY POSITION.

The correct position under the Treaty of Versailles is that the Part Five is still binding and can only cease to be binding by an agreement.

So much has been stated for the purpose of clearing the ground. But His Majesty's Government do not understand that the case put forward by Germany is the legal deduction from the language of the Treaty of Versailles. It is rather an appeal for an adjustment based on the fact that the limitation of Germany's armaments contained in the treaty was intended to be, and announced to be, a precursor of general limitation by others. His Majesty's Government do not deny the fact, and do not seek to minimise the force of the contention. So far as the Government of the United Kingdom are concerned, a very large reductions in all departments of armaments have been made since the Treaty of Versailles was signed. Nevertheless the United Kingdom Government are earnestly collaborating at Geneva in promoting to the utmost of their power a measure of further disarmament in the qualitative and quantitative sense which would all tend in the direction of greater equalisation.

BRITISH HOPE.

It is the hope of the United Kingdom that there may result from Geneva inspite of the difficulties that have been encountered and that are inherent in an effort to reach world-wide agreement a really valuable measure of disarmament, in which each nation will bind itself to start limtation both in kinds and quantities of its weapons of war. Such result can be attained only if due allowance is made both for the needs and feelings of all the sixty-four states concerned. The objects to be aimed at are, in case of all the more heavily armed powers, the largest possible reduction, and in the case of the lightly armed states, at any rate, no material increase. It would indeed be a tragic paradox if the outcome of the first disarmament conference was an increase in the armaments and actual rearming of any state. The United Kingdom Government therefore conceive the object of the conference to be to frame a disarmament convention upon the principle that each state adapts for itself, in agreement with others, a limitation which is self-imposed and freely entered into as a part of the mutual obligations of the signatories to one another. There will thus be as a result of the convention no distinction of armaments will be controlled by the same process and limitations which have already been prescribed by the existing treaties—such as the various peace treaties or the naval treaties like those of Washington and London—will have, so far as they are modified by mutual consent, to reappear in voluntary and comprehensive compact about to be negotiated at Geneva. It will then be this last named document, which will be an effective obligation binding upon all. This conception of work and purpose of the disarmament conference gives the answer. In the view of the United Kingdom Government, to the qquestion of status raised in the communication of the German Government of August 29.

NATIONAL PRIDE.

Questions of status, as distinguished from quantitative questions, involve considerations of national pride and dignity which deeply touch the heart of a people and keep alive the resentment which would otherwise die down and give place to a more kindly feeling. In the interests of general appeasement therefore, it is much to be desired that any such questions should be disposed of by friendly negotiations and agreed adjustments not involving either disregard of treaty obligations or increase in the sum total or armed forces. But this desirable consummation cannot be attained by a peremptory challenge or by a withdrawal from the deliberations which are about to be resumed. It can only be reached by patient discussion trrough the medium of the conference between the States concerned.—B. O. W.

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE (Ag. Editor) and Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Fort Building, Old Custom House Road, and Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street Fort, Bombay.